

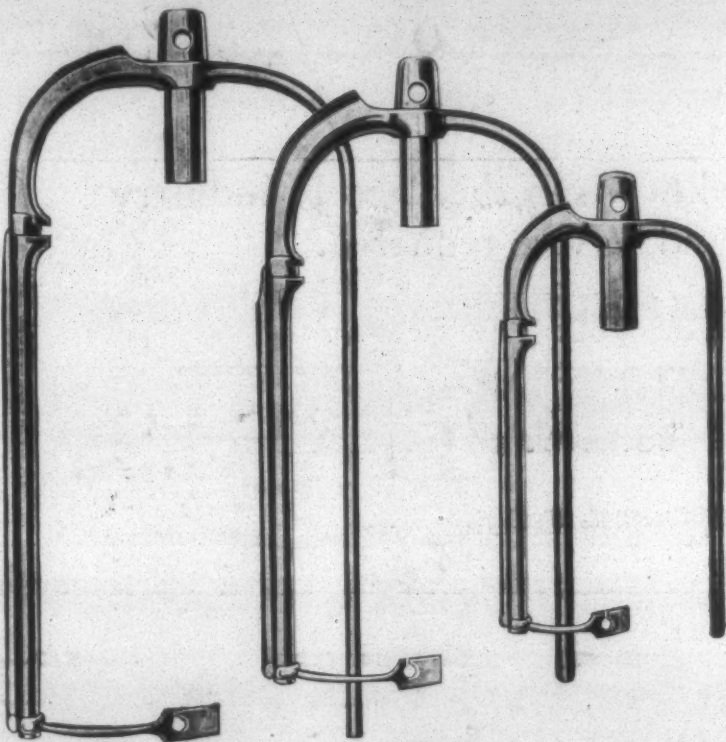
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1922.

NUMBER 17



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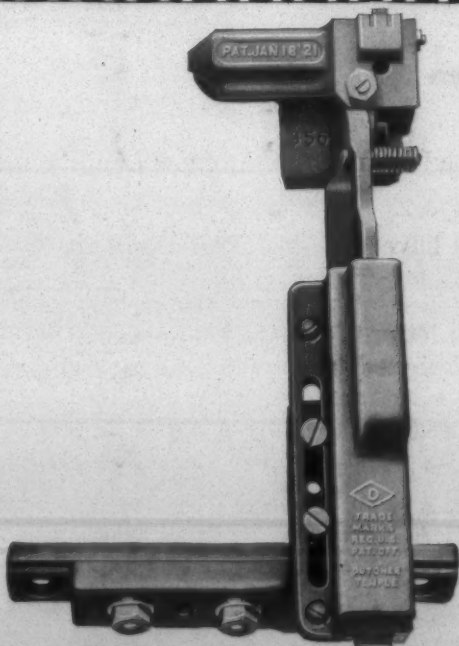
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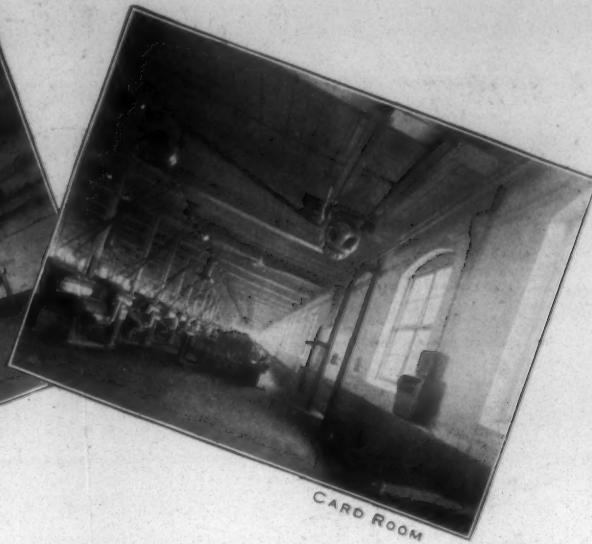
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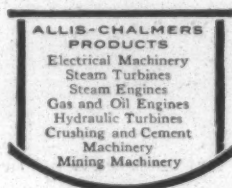
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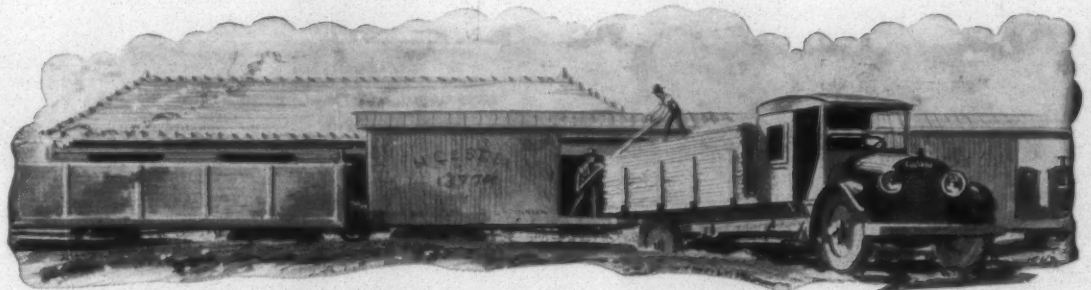
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Future of Cotton

(By Sir Chas. W. Macara, Manchester, England.)

In a letter I have received from my esteemed friend, Mr. Harvie Jordan, secretary of the American Cotton Association, dealing with the present unsatisfactory condition of things in the cotton-growing area of the southern states, I find a request that I should "express the attitude of the spinning industry regarding the payment of a price for cotton that will enable growers to produce the staple on a basis of cost, plus a reasonable profit."

I should be very glad indeed to be able to do so, but unfortunately I do not yet find that enlightened opinion abroad which will allow me to say that the cotton trade has begun to view our supremely important industry in a comprehensive way—that it has begun to take into account not merely the question and cost of the production of yarn and cloth, but how it must ensure for the future a full and in every way adequate supply of the raw material.

It is an extraordinary thing how indifferent the people engaged in the manufacture of cotton are to their welfare in this matter. On this question in particular I have for very many years, but more especially since the war, carried on a very large propaganda work, and I have never ceased to put before the spinners of the world the absolute necessity of seeing that a price is paid to the grower of cotton that will remunerate him for his labor and enterprise.

How is it possible to secure present and future supplies otherwise? One would think that it would be the first concern of any one engaged in business to see that his raw material was placed beyond the possibility of doubt, but somehow those who spin and manufacture cotton seem to have little or no anxiety as to the supplies upon which the whole of their existence depends. Possibly the regularity with which cotton has year by year come to hand when required has lulled them into a sense of security, or maybe the fact that most of the raw material is grown so far away from the places where it is manufactured that it induces a feeling of unconcern. At all events, this fatal indifference or inertia exists, and I see nothing but some great upheaval that is likely to bring people to their senses. Some day the desire to obtain cotton in a condition of things such as

we had in the 60s of last century, and again in 1903-4 when the Lancashire mills and those of the rest of Europe had for 12 months to curtail their production by one-third, and employers had to play Providence to their work people by spreading wages over the whole of the 12 months, instead of paying full wages for eight months and none at all for four. Then perhaps even the most selfish and shortsighted will begin to take notice.

What has been my object all along is to wake up our people in time, and to make them see what a catastrophe it would be both for themselves and the world in general if the wherewithal for our most important manufacturing industry was not forthcoming.

I am by nature neither a pessimist nor an alarmist, but the state of things existing in the cotton fields of America at the present time must give rise to the gravest anxiety in the mind of any one who has the welfare of his trade and his fellow-men at heart. Mr. Harvie Jordan, whose word can be relied upon entirely, tells a story of what he has seen on a personal tour of the cotton producing state that is calculated to bring not only British spinners, but those of every other cotton manufacturing country, to a vivid realization of the position of things. Not only is the boll weevil menace a terrible reality, but the result of the drastic deflation in the market value of staple farm products has brought farmers in the south to the verge of ruin.

The losses on the two crops of cotton produced in 1920 and 1921 are conservatively estimated at \$2,300,000,000, and on the top of this thousands of negro tenants, sharecroppers and laborers are leaving the cotton fields and moving to industrial centers as a result of their inability to cope with the changed conditions resulting from the cotton boll weevil menace. Indeed, the whole situation is changing in the southern states, and if capital and labor are not forthcoming for a more intensive and naturally more costly system of cultivation the outlook is very black indeed.

"Our efforts are to produce the crop as economically as possible," says Mr. Harvie Jordan, "but it can-

not be sold for less than the cost of production and the industry maintained in this country."

These are serious and weighty words, and ought to go home to every cotton spinner and manufacturer in the world. For the question arises, if America is obliged to go out of business as a cotton producer, where is the world in future to get its supplies?

It is clear, therefore, that we shall have, by hook or by crook, to get the spinners and manufacturers of the world to view this industry of cotton on comprehensive rather than on sectional lines; factory owners will have to be made to see that it is no use whatever to gloat over advantages gained to the detriment of the planters, and that they are only pursuing a foolish and suicidal policy to expect to make profits themselves while the planters make losses. It simply means that this stupid way of doing business will ultimately result in the planter going out of business, leaving the spinner and manufacturer stranded high and dry. The planter will have to come to be regarded as of the same importance as any other person who touches cotton on its way to the draper's counter, and his profits and rewards will have to be considered just as much as either spinner, manufacturer, finisher, merchant, middleman or shipper. All are indispensable to the production of the finished article, and all must be sufficiently compensated for the work they do.

It is amazing that the planter is so little regarded, seeing that he is the basis of everything. If cotton could not be got, then none of us would be wanted. What I have always contended in the numerous articles and books I have published out of an unrivalled experience of the cotton trade all over the world, is that we must regard cotton production and manufacture as one whole industry, and that we should always put in the forefront the proper remuneration of the cotton planter. The planter, of course, should be encouraged to avail himself of all modern appliances, and to cultivate his land economically and to the greatest advantage, but when he has done this his enterprise should be fully acknowledged and

appreciated. Especially should consideration be given at a time like the present, when the work of the planter is not only very costly, but surrounded by extraordinary difficulty.

I should like very much to see something done to intensify cultivation, believing as I do that it would be no difficult thing to double the yield of cotton in the fields of the southern states of America. During my visit to Atlanta in 1907 I was presented with a case of cotton bolls of the description which it was estimated would have produced four bales from an acre. The average at that time was a third of a bale per acre, and it is probably less today. I quite admit that these bolls were exceptional, but they were an example of what can be done.

I am inundated with correspondence from people who have read my articles on this and kindred questions which have appeared in British and American journals, and some of the writers have an idea that I personally can take over the whole of the cotton crop and deal with it. This, of course, is what no one man can do, but I shall never cease to try and educate the trade up to its duties and obligations in this matter of remunerating the cotton planter. How thoughtless and illogical are some of the men on the manufacturing side can be gathered by their attitude towards the British Cotton Growing Association. While they constantly show a total indifference as to whether the cotton they secure will pay for the growing, they show dissatisfaction when the scale of developments in cotton growing is below expectations.

I have been uneasy about the cotton situation for long enough. Had my advice been taken at the outbreak of the war, cotton would have been withheld from enemy countries and the war shortened by a good 12 months; and again had a reserve of cotton been formed of the large surplus which existed at that time we should not have had the price falling to 4d a pound owing to the glut, nor should we have seen identically the same cotton run up to 45d a pound later on, and all the consequent chaos caused by prices of clothing soaring sky-high and then being rushed down by an artificial

(Continued on Page 27)

Increased Textile Production

*By Harry E. Lindley.

Since the end of the World War and especially in the past year, great stress is being placed on the economic adjustment of commercial, industrial, political and social relations of the nations of the world which were very much disarranged during the war and immediately following the signing of the armistice.

The things that will bear most on this readjustment are speeding up production, eliminating waste, producing better goods and full time for industrial workers, with a fair return for their labor.

To speak of speeding up production to most men means larger plants, more machines, more operatives or longer work days. In some industries this may be so, but in the textile industry, especially cotton manufacture, increased production can be obtained from the same plant, machines and operatives by the introduction of minor equipment properly installed to give greater efficiency to the machines and operatives, and elimination of waste.

To this end the items that bear most directly upon increased textile production are the proper arrangement of the machines themselves; proper preparatory machinery, humidity, individual and four-frame drive, proper lighting, increased speeds, automatic looms and welfare work.

From reports on cotton production and consumption, we learn that the production last year was the smallest in twenty years. The world's consumption, however, has increased and will increase considerably, more due to the long abstention from buying and the increased demand for the cheaper grade of clothing. The demand, and therefore, the production of cotton goods is bound to increase for without the three essentials of life, food, clothing and shelter, humanity would perish.

However, with the lowered production of the staple and an increased demand for goods, brings about the necessity of securing the most from the available staple, with the least amount of waste, to properly meet this demand.

The world is slowly but steadily getting back toward normal conditions, although the tendency is toward the reduction of overhead. There is no greater chance to reduce the overhead in textile industries than to increase the efficiency of both the machine and operative, produce a smaller amount of seconds and cut down the waste. The increase of production per man, per machine, in cotton mills has been considerably less than such increase in other industries.

In a great many cotton mills, very little thought has been given to the arrangement of machinery, but ma-

chines have been added from time to time, wherever space could be found. There was a time when labor was very cheap and a few extra operatives involved very little extra expense to the operator, that it was not considered essential to give much study to proper machinery arrangement. It is now found that by consulting an engineer to study this feature, not only a more economical arrangement can be obtained, but often very economical operations can be obtained by the reduction of the number of operatives.

The ideal arrangement today is found to be a plant that has the opener room adjacent to the cotton storage warehouse and blows the cotton over to the picker room, located on the second floor of the mill. From here the laps are taken to the card room where the cards are sparsely arranged, yet with economy of space. Ample space is provided in the picker room for storage of laps awaiting to be taken to the cards and also between the cards and drawing, or combers, as the case may be, and between the drawing and slubbers to care for the sliver cans and avoid congestion at these points. Too much stress cannot be placed to provide liberal space at this point. The fly frames are then conveniently arranged around the slubbers.

If the mill is only on fine yarn an elevator is placed at this end and the roving bobbin brought down to the spinning, twisting, reeling, balling, etc., with the shipping room at the end under the picker room. However, if the mill is manufacturing cloth, a sash partition is generally constructed across the mill between the card room and spinning room. The spinning frames are so arranged that the yarn can be conveniently carried from the warp spinning to the warp preparatory machinery on first floor and also from filling spinning to the weaving room on first floor by means of the same elevator.

In case of manufacture of automobile tire fabric and other goods requiring but few looms the spinning room is placed on the first floor as for fine yarn, and the cloth room is placed under the picker room.

During the years 1917-18-19, when the mills were being pushed to their utmost and additional equipment was hard to secure, many of the southern mills went to work to "put the house in order" and by an arrangement of the machinery on hand, along the lines mentioned above increased their actual production from 10 to 15 per cent.

Up until recently, very little attention has been given to the preparation of the cotton for the finished production in this country. However, it is found in the manufacture of the finer grades of goods and yarn less seconds will be produced if more time is given in the opening and preparing of the cotton. By installing one or two vertical openers in the opener room, slowing

down the speed on the beaters of the pickers and doffer of the card will increase the quality of the product, reduce the waste and make possible increasing the speeds of the machines in the later processes and thus increase the production of which I will mention later.

Humidity is no longer an experiment but is found essential to proper production in cotton mills, through the efficiency of the machines and operatives as well as to the health of the operatives.

The cotton staple naturally contains from 10 1-2 per cent to 13 per cent moisture or regain. However, after the cotton has been opened and run through the pickers much of this moisture is fanned out and will not contain more than 4 1-2 per cent moisture, which tends to make the staple more brittle.

As the cards are for the purpose of straightening and further cleaning the fiber it is well to have a low percent of moisture here so as to reduce the tendency to curl. From 5 1-2 to 6 per cent moisture will be found sufficient.

In the processes that follow the regain should be as follows:

Combing, 7 or 8 per cent; spinning, 7 or 8 per cent; warping 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 per cent; weaving 10 to 11 per cent and cloth room 8 1-2 per cent. Humidity holds a very important place in the combing process for fair results are extremely difficult at this operation and here as well as during the roving process, the humidity applied furnishes a better product for the next step in manufacture.

The sliver, roving and yarn are improved in strength by the fiber being straighter, more elastic and not so brittle, which means less end breakage, which causes stopping of frames and loss of production and waste. It is also possible, because of the lower twist per inch of the roving and yarn to increase the speed of the front rolls and spindles.

When it comes to warp preparation (twisting, spooling and warping) it is desired to strengthen the yarn and lay the twist for use in further manufacture. At this point humidity is very important to prevent end breakage and stopping of machines. This also holds true in the weaving. Each machine will be found to run almost continuously and in the case of weaving the weaver will find it easier to attend to more looms.

In supplying humidity it should be borne in mind that the relative humidity and temperature should not run too high. If the relative humidity becomes greater than 80 per cent at 75 degrees F. it decreases the efficiency of the operatives, due to the depressing effect on them. It is, therefore, essential to have the humidity properly controlled with a uniform relative humidity in the different departments, regardless of the condition outside.

With properly controlled humid-

ity it will be found that the belts driving the machines and bands or tapes on frames will maintain a more uniform tension, producing a more uniform speed and increase production. The temperature will be lower allowing the motors to run cooler and the efficiency of the operatives will be increased due to the more pleasant atmosphere in which they work.

For many years the water wheel was the prime mover in textile mills, then came the development of the steam engine and its extensive use. The power was supplied to a main line shaft and from there to numerous counter-shafts to the various machines. It can readily be seen that machines farthest from the source of primary power would not have the same speeds as those driven directly from the main line shaft. In instances it has been found that a variation of six to ten picks per minute occurs on looms driven from counter-shaft from those driven by main line shaft.

In no industry is proper speed regulation so important as in the textile industry, and therefore, much study has been given, especially in the past ten or fifteen years to develop a drive which would give a constant speed.

As far back as 1894, twelve years after the practical use of electricity was introduced, electric motors were applied to drive a textile mill. In 1904, ten per cent of the total horse-power was electric and today it reaches practically 50 per cent, with about 65 per cent of this in the southern mills.

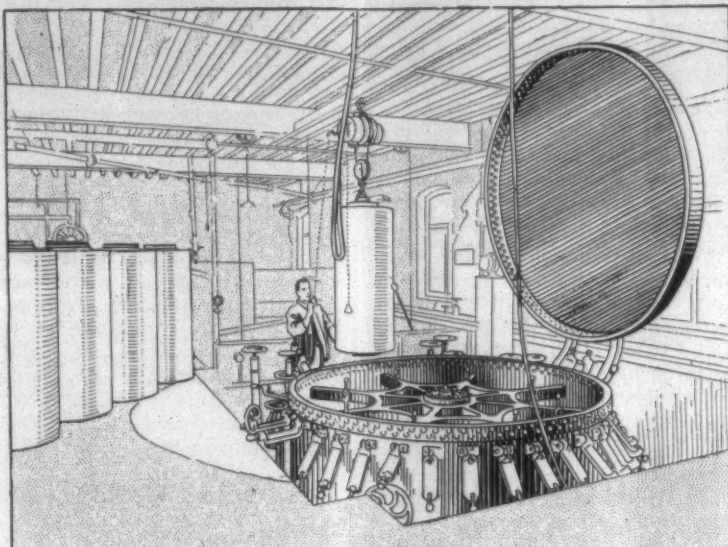
At first large motors were installed to drive large groups of machines. This means reduction of size of shaft, more prime movers and consequently a more constant speed. With the introduction of alternating current the installation of motors to drive the smaller groups of machines began to increase. In 1909 about 20 per cent of the horse-power was electric and in 1914, 35 per cent was electric. In 1914 the average size motor was 50 horse-power, whereas the average size motor in 1921 had decreased to about 4 horse-power.

In introducing electric drive in the textile industry, two troublesome factors were encountered. One was the lint and the other humidity, but on the perfection of the squirrel cage induction motor, with a dust-proof bearing and winding protected with moisture-resisting compounds, the number of motors installed began to increase in great proportions and today it is found that "four-frame drive" and "individual drive" come nearest to obtaining a constant speed on machines, both instantaneous and continuous. With a constant speed comes an increase of production and a possibility of increased speeds and further increase of production.

Each step toward the ultimate of individual motor drive had its advantage and now with the properly designed motor to meet the re-

(Continued on Page 8)

*Paper delivered at meeting of American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



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The Cotton Industry of France.

The cotton industry in France represents a capital outlay of about five billion francs and gives employment to over 200,000 workers. Its equipment as regards machinery is quite modern and comprises 9,600,000 spindles and 185,000 looms. (These figures were quoted by Mr. R. Laederich, President du Syndicat General de l'Industrie Cotoniere Francaise, and include Alsace-Lorraine.)

The number of spindles in the Alsatian district more than counterbalance the destruction wrought by the war in the North of France, according to Mr. Lacroix, Directeur du Comptoir de l'Industrie Cotoniere.

The French Cotton Industry, which, according to Mr. Laederich ranks as the third most important in the world, coming immediately after that of the United States and England, is divided into four different centers of about equal importance. These are: the North, the Vosges, Normandy, and Alsace. There is also an important center in the central region of France, according to the Foreign Information Department of the Bankers Trust Company.

At the present time, the industry operates subject to the two following fundamental considerations:

1. It is entirely dependent on foreign countries for its supply of raw material, and consequently feels—perhaps more than any other industry—the fluctuations in exchange.

2. Its production being appreciably higher than the national consumption, the industry is obliged more and more to look for outlets abroad.

In 1920-1921, the French cotton industry consumed more than one million bales of raw cotton, representing at the current rate of exchange about 1,125 million francs, i. e. 4.77 per cent of the value of France's total imports for the year 1921. Out of this supply of one million bales, only 6,000 came from French colonies. The greater part was imported from America (71 per cent), 5 per cent came from Japan, 5 per cent from India and the balance from Brazil and various other countries.

This absolute dependence on foreign markets for raw material presents a serious danger in the opinion of Mr. Laederich. Sometime in the future the supply will no longer be sufficient to meet the demand.

It must be remembered that while France does nothing but transform cotton, most of the important cotton growing countries (United States, British India, China) possesses a flourishing industry, the growing consumption of which is satisfied from local supplies.

It is true that in the United States the average annual production may have increased by more than 35 per cent within the last 20 years, but it is also true that within the same period the number of spindles has increased by 70 per cent. As a matter of fact consumption has increased by 62 per cent, rising within the last few years to between 50

and 60 per cent of the national production.

On the other hand, non-producing countries generally have increased their industrial equipment by about 41 per cent, so that it is evident they will experience (and France is one of them) an ever increasing difficulty in satisfying their requirements for raw material from United States. The same can be said of British India where the number of spindles has increased, by 36 per cent and where the excess of production over native consumption is used first of all to satisfy the needs of the English and Japanese spinners.

In Egypt, which is France's third most important source of raw cotton, it cannot be said that the local industry has developed, but it is also true that the growth of cotton shows rather a tendency to decline than to increase.

Mr. Laederich considers that in order to safeguard itself against this future menace of a shortage of raw material, the French cotton industry ought to encourage as much as possible the cultivation of cotton in French colonies. The possibilities with respect to the area which could be cultivated in the French colonial empire are almost unlimited.

In his opinion it would be necessary, however, to obtain a closer co-operation between the government and private initiative. The "Association Cotoniere Coloniale" which was quite recently formed may be of considerable utility in achieving this purpose.

One of the greatest difficulties which the French cotton industry has to face is the fluctuation in exchange. Together with the already sharp variation in price of raw material on the home market this presents a very difficult situation.

At the prices of the manufactured articles are regulated according to the prices of raw material at the time of purchase, either the manufacturer buys his cotton in advance at a high price and he has afterwards to sell the goods at a loss.

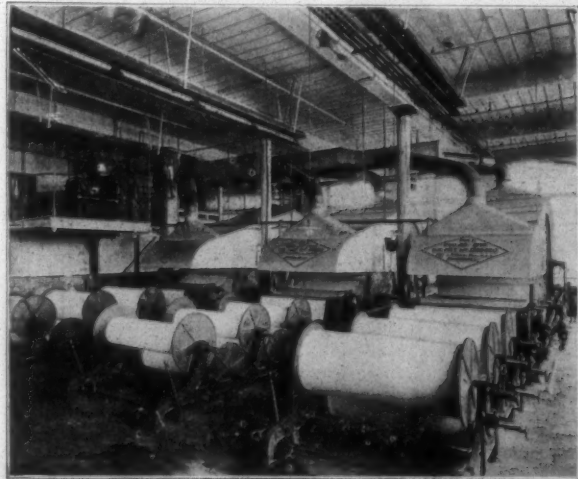
Or if he covered himself by selling the goods at the time he bought the cotton, it is the buyer who has to take the risk of a fall in price. Summing up, it can be said that the excessive mobility of foreign exchanges, and also of the price of cotton, as expressed in francs, prevents the manufacturer from establishing sales prices on any secure basis.

Before the war, the exportable surplus of the French cotton industry represented 3 per cent of the national production in spun cotton and 21 per cent in cloth. In normal times, the colonial market alone absorbed 50 per cent of these exports. Since that time the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to French territory has considerably increased the number of spindles and looms.

The production has also been raised by 25 per cent and 28 per cent respectively for spun and cotton goods. On the other hand, it is estimated that consumption by the population of Alsace-Lorraine just about compensates for the loss in French consumption caused by the 1,500,000 men killed in the war.

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According to Mr. Laederich, who takes into account the decrease in production caused by application of the eight-hour law and assumes the purchasing power of the French market to be the same as in 1914, the French cotton industry actually faces an overproduction. This is estimated at 5 per cent for spun goods and 20 per cent for cloth, in comparison with what would be normal post-war production and it is considerably higher than the pre-war over-production.

The Treaty of Versailles contains clauses favoring Alsace with regard to special customs immunity for a period of 5 years. But this is practically offset by the collapse of the mark which has caused an almost complete cessation of trade between Alsace and Germany.

The problem of over-production is rendered all the more acute by the fact that, on account of the general economic crisis, home consumption has fallen off considerably and the colonies only absorb about 20 per cent of France's export.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth Market in Chile.

As practically one-half of the textiles imported by Chile are made from cotton, the Chilean market would seem to offer opportunities for American cotton manufactures, says the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce.

The market for cotton goods and clothing in Chile is dependent on a few prime factors, one of the most important being the climatic conditions in the various sections of the country. To the north there lies a semi-tropical desert, in the central section a temperate region with fertile farms and dense population, and to the south a cold region that has been as yet but slightly developed.

Imports of cotton yarn for spinning and weaving indicate that in this field the United States has made great strides in developing a market. Statistics for the calendar year 1920, the latest official information available, show cotton yarns from the United States amounting to 1,111,460 pounds, compared with 627,112 from Great Britain and 113,830 from Belgium.

In the cotton sewing-thread trade the United States is outstripped by the United Kingdom, which in 1920 shipped 545,000 pounds—nearly 10 times the quantity imported from the United States and 0 per cent of the total Chilean imports of this article in that year.

Chile's Purchase of Cotton Goods.

As regards cotton cloths, only in unbleached cloth is the United States anything like a competitor of the United Kingdom, which is the largest source of supply.

American exports of unbleached cloths to Chile were 977,465 pounds, those of the United Kingdom 876,32; but of bleached cotton cloths the United Kingdom sent Chile 2,373,031 pounds in 1920 compared with 388,242 from the United States.

In plain or twilled ticking a small foreign trade is carried on. Of 28,000 pounds imported in 1920, 8,300 pounds came from the United Kingdom, 7,500 from the United States,

and 6,000 from Spain. In such heavier fabrics as duck, drill, and canvas, over 75 per cent of the total imports or nearly a third of a million pounds, came from the United States, this amount being nearly four times that imported from the United Kingdom. In Osnaburgs for sacks, the United States accounted for practically the whole trade. In the finer kind of goods, Great Britain and Japan are large competitors. Out of 75,000 pounds of handkerchiefs, 82,000 pounds came from the United Kingdom and only 1,500 from the United States. In passementerie, 55 per cent of the trade originated in the United States and Japan, the former shipping 30,000 pounds and the latter 27,000 pounds in 1920. Quilts and counterpanes came chiefly from United Kingdom, which shipped over 60 per cent of the 210,000 pounds imported in 1920, the United States supplying only 30,000 pounds.

Germans Wearing Waste Cotton.

Ten per cent to fifteen per cent of all cloth now manufactured in Germany is made of cotton waste, says Acting Commercial Attache Breed, in a report to the Department of Commerce?

The principal German textile districts in which cotton waste manufacturing is carried on are Bavaria, Wuerttemberg, Baden, Rhineland and Westphalia. Many mills turn out cotton waste fabrics however working only part time on such yarns and fabrics. The total number of spindles employed in this industry is not definitely known, but the Germany Federal Bureau for the

While mule spindles are at present in more general use in cotton waste, spinning ring spindles seem to be more extensively used in replacements. Plain types of looms, chiefly the four-harness type, are in use, automatic or Jacquard looms are used only a very little. The condenser system is employed almost entirely for preparing the waste, the coiler system being almost wholly unknown.

All sorts of cotton waste materials are consumed by the mills; but linters, sweepings, rags, lap ends, clippings, sliver, and bobbin waste are most common. The principal products made from these wastes are light weight, coarse textiles which are largely consumed domestically by the peasant classes or exported to foreign countries with very low foreign exchange rates. Other uses of cotton waste in Germany are in the manufacture of cheap blankets, felt, cleaning rags, and machinery waste, and a rather large quantity is consumed by paper manufacturers in making paper roofing.

Mexican Opportunity for Bag Manufacture.

The State of Colima, Mexico, affords an exceptional opportunity for the manufacture of bags and sacks for which there exists a local market. A suitable fiber supply exists within this district and machinery now idle is also available, according to a report from Clerk Reynolds, in the Manzanillo Consulate.

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And the chances are that quite a few drops of that flying oil will land on cotton—causing oil stains, damage and depreciation.

Avoid both trouble and expense—



NON-FLUID OIL can't fly from bearings—it's made so that every drop stays in the bearings—yielding constant and positive lubrication to the machinery and lasting several times as long as wasteful oil.

The result—better and less costly lubrication and no more oil stains.

Better try it for yourself—
We'll send testing samples free.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

401 Broadway NEW YORK
Sou. Agent LEWIS W. THOMASON Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at Our Branches
Charlotte, N. C. New Orleans, La.
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.



Increased Textile Production.

(Continued from Page 4)

quirements of the machine to be driven and mounted on the machines themselves, and connected with silent chain or friction gears, it has been found that about 5 per cent increase of production results as well as 20 per cent less loom breakage in case of weaving; saving time and expense otherwise spent on tightening belts and rehabilitating bearings, and freedom regarding machinery arrangement and extensions.

Side by side with the progress of electric motors has been the development of the electric light to afford proper and sufficient light to the operative, which improves their environment, lessens accidents, lessens their labor and increases the efficiency of the operative as well as the machine, because it decreases spoilage.

The first consideration in lighting is to obtain as much daylight as possible, as such light is by far the cheapest one can secure. But for dark days and for night work artificial light coming as near to daylight as possible is desirable. Well lighted rooms improves the morale of the plant and the place is kept neat and clean, and accidents are prevented.

The sidewall of metal windows affords the best opportunity for making the mill light by daylight. These windows are architecturally attractive and are simple to operate and inexpensive to maintain. Wherever possible the installation of Monitor sash permits the light to fall more evenly on the work. Sash partitions, with the upper half glass allow proper transmission of light to different departments. The use of Mazda lamps with R. L. M. reflectors is considered the best form of artificial lighting. As large Mazda lamps are more efficient in illumination per watt consumed than small ones, the 100 watt, 150 watt or 200 watt Mazda C lamp on a 10 to 16 foot spacing will give the best and greatest illumination with the least shadow.

Three things must be taken into consideration to secure an efficient lighting system. The light must be of sufficient intensity, from a proper direction and of suitable qualities, with an absence of glare and shadows.

An efficient lighting system in a textile plant should not be judged by the wattage expended nor by the brightness of the lighting unit, but by the quality of the light on the work measured in glare free, shadow softened foot candles of illumination. Glare in the eyes of the operative does not necessarily mean too much light, but rather misdirected light. The average levels of illumination for the different processes of cotton manufacture are as follows: Opening, picking, carding and dyeing, 4.5 foot candles; driving and roving, 5.5 foot candles; spinning, twisting, warping, beaming and quilling, 6.5 foot candles, and weaving, inspecting and finishing 7 foot candles. Mills working fine materials or dark cloth will require a higher level of illumination than mentioned above.

Diffused light, either daylight or artificial, without contrast of bright and dark spots and free from sharp black shadows, but with sufficient direct light to give shadow or relief on the objects to make them visible in the three dimensions is a very desirable conditions in a textile mill, and the use of white paint is a very satisfactory method of diffusing the light.

With proper and sufficient lighting in textile mills comes increased production because of greater accuracy and efficiency of the operative, decrease in amounts of seconds because of the lessened eyestrain and a decrease in the number of accidents. One operator writes that an increase of 17 per cent was obtained by changing the lighting from 1.5 to 9 foot candles. This resulted from a more rapid movement during the periods when hand operations were required on the machines.

Certain speeds for line shafts and textile machinery have become recognized as standard. Most of these speeds have been established, however, from the use of the water-wheel and steam engine as prime movers of the course were slow speed. The lack of proper humidity and light also had its effect on these speed regulations. However, with the introduction of the electric motor of high speed and especially the "four frame and individual drives," an elimination of shaft and moving parts is accomplished and an increased speed is possible on the machines. As the speed of the front roll means the amount of production, an increased speed here means increased production. Of course, the constants would remain the same.

To make it possible to increase the speed of the front rolls, it is necessary that the cotton fiber must be of sufficient elasticity and strength to withstand the strain placed upon it. The working conditions should be the best that can be obtained.

If the proper attention is given to the opening and preparing the cotton fiber, and the properly controlled humidity and proper and sufficient light are installed an increase of speed can be accomplished by the application of the electric motor to "four frame or individual drive." I have outlined above what effect they would have with an increased speed.

The automatic loom is, with the exception of the drawing-in, tying-in and banding machines, the last work in the development of textile machinery with almost a human touch. With the use of the automatic loom the operative can attend to more looms, for with proper humidity control, they will run almost continuously. This not only means an increased production of cloth but production at a lower cost per yard. With proper and sufficient light, the operative can perform the hand operations, that may become necessary, with much greater dispatch and there will be less seconds produced. With the individual motor on automatic looms a much greater production than the old type loom can be obtained.

Although many a genius has invented machines next to perfection

in automatic operation, yet the human element enters greatly into the textile industry. In fact the full efficiency of these highly developed machines depends very much upon the efficiency of the operative. The machines have to be fed and the manufactured product removed by hand. All the parts of the machines have to receive human attention so that each part may be attuned with the other and the whole operated to the efficiency for which it was designed.

The efficiency of the operative depends greatly on his contentment and interest in his work. His environment must be such that it will eliminate all possibility of depressed spirits.

Much has been written on welfare work and large industrial plants have put into effect numerous theories with great success in increasing the output from their establishments. I will not endeavor to go into detail on this subject but just mention a few points that have their effect on securing greater efficiency from the operative.

The southern operative, who is less fortunate who cannot afford these luxuries. The textile operative forms a large percentage of this class and because they have a desire to better their conditions, become oppressed with the idea of oppression.

To make their living conditions more pleasant, the introduction of modern appliances has been found to be very beneficial and the expenditure more than offset by the results of work turned out. Waterworks and sewerage systems have been installed together with plumbing and electric lights in the houses. This has a considerable effect on the health and moral of the village and less operatives are off from work because of sickness.

Community buildings in which are provided reading rooms, game rooms, swimming pools, gyms and motion picture halls, which are self-sustaining have been found to hold the operatives together and provide them with enough amusement and things of interest that they will not desire the things beyond their means.

In conclusion I wish to call your attention to the several items which I have outlined above. There is much, however, that has been written on these subjects and they have often been discussed separately, in detail. It has been my object to give a brief outline of each of these items, showing their effect upon increasing the production of a textile mill. To this end it is necessary that the several machines be properly and economically arranged; that the cotton be properly opened and prepared; that properly controlled humidity and proper and sufficient light be provided and welfare work among the operatives be maintained. To still further secure an increase of production the speeds can be increased by using individual and four frame drive motors and automatic looms provided the first items prevail.

With the same plant and machinery, therefore, except with the introduction of minor apparatus such as humidifiers and electric equipment

(light and motors) the textile mills can secure a considerable increase of production.

Lockwood, Greene & Co. Becomes Massachusetts Corporation.

Boston, Mass.—Lockwood, Greene & Co. has been incorporated under the Massachusetts laws, it was announced. The company has been incorporated under the Maine laws for several years. E. F. Greene, president, said there was no particular significance to the action.

The corporation, under its new charter, has a capitalization of \$1,500,000 in 7 per cent preferred stock, \$1,740,000 common and \$200,000 class B stock, all of \$100 par value, the last named being identical with the common except that it has no voting power. All of this capitalization is outstanding.

Of the preferred stock, \$1,000,000 is being offered privately by Jackson & Curtis at par, with a 15 per cent bonus of class B.

More Cotton Consumed.

Washington.—Manufacture of cotton in May showed an increase over April, 495,674 bales having been consumed, or 48,831 bales more than April, the census bureau's monthly report indicated. Of the increase in consumption, the cotton growing states utilized 34,468 bales more than in April, while all other states utilized 14,363 bales more. Cotton growing states consumed 331,771 bales and all other states, 163,903 bales. More than 67 per cent of the month's consumption occurred in the cotton growing states.

Active cotton spindles showed an increase of 263,805 over April, the May total having been 31,653,061, of which the cotton growing states had 15,530,285.

May exports dropped 142,262 bales below those of April, with a total of 469,397 bales. That was smaller than May exports last year. For the ten months ending May 31, however, total exports were 5,451,800 bales, compared with 4,701,671 bales for the same period a year ago.

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Rice Dobby Chain Co.
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Send Us Your Order To-day

F. J. Domo & Co.

Cotton Brokers
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Orders Executed For 10 Bales
or Multiples Thereof
Members American Cotton Exchange

Six Sound Reasons Why The American Cotton Exchange Is Full Worthy of Patronage

The "AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE" is the only Cotton Exchange in the United States chartered for the purpose of buying and selling cotton in both Spots and Futures in lots of 10 BALES and multiples thereof.

The "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

After a little over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

The volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvelous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

The "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making substantial net profits—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years' practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in Cotton.

OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE Weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

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116 Broad St.
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E. L. McGuigan & Co.
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New York

(These firms are members of The American Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)

Overseer to Superintendent

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Carding and Drawing.

The roller card is shown in the sectional drawing in figure 1. The stock is fed to the roller A and thence to the licker-in cylinder B. The main cylinder then takes the staple, carrying it to the front of the machine where it is acted upon by the dirt cylinder and the workers and strippers in turn. The workers and strippers are designated C, D, E and F in the illustration. The cotton in process of being carded is passed successively from one set of workers to the other through the medium of the wire points of the revolving main cylinder. After the stock is fairly well disentangled and re-arranged in a systematic order it is removed from the main cylinder by the doffer cylinder G and passed to a trumpet-like tube which revolves and imparts ample twist to the strand to make it possible to run the same into a can or deliver it to the railway head. There is no definite aim made during the carding to lay the fibers in an exactly parallel direction. The object is to mix, intermingle them and straighten them on one common, uniform system. After the cotton passes through the cards and separate filaments have practically the same relations to each other and hang in an endless film or gauze-like combination that is soft to the feel and wooly in character. In cases that yarns of the higher counts are required the cotton is next put through the combing machines and subjected to drawing. The sliver is taken from the finisher card or the railway head and drawn by passing the same through rollers equal in diameter but speeded higher with each successive pair.

These rollers are designated H, H, H in the diagram of this part of the drawing frame shown in figure 2. The amount of draft between the rollers is adjusted so as to draw the fibers without pulling them apart. This drawing out process tends to straighten and arrange the filaments in a more parallel and uniform order. In the adjustment of the successive speeds of the three rollers, the first pair would be turned at about 110 times per minute, the second pair about 135 times and the third pair about 160 times. But the speed of the sets of rollers and the distances apart have to be determined by the length of the fiber, its strength, elasticity and general features. The long staple cotton will, of course, permit a greater proportion of drawing than the short staple. If there is an excessive degree of drawing arranged for short staple cotton there will be breakage at the rollers and also a disturbance and general dis-arrangement of the short staple stock which will show in defective drawing and spinning.

The Fly Frame.

The principle of the fly frame is illustrated in the drawing of the

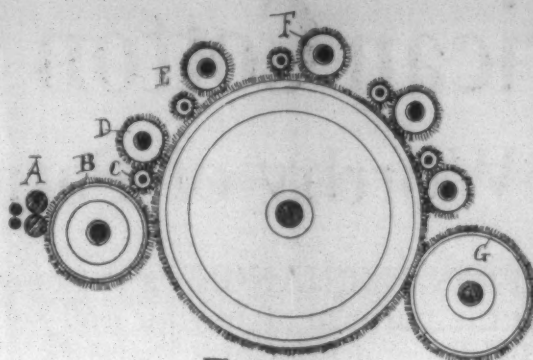


Fig 1

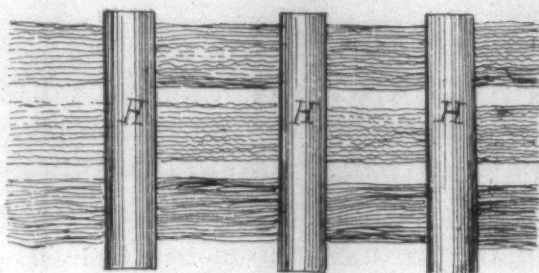


Fig 2

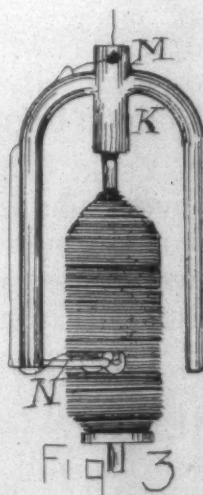


Fig 3

spindle and bobbin in figure 3. The revolutions of the flyer. These processes of preparing the cotton for spinning are very different from the systems employed fifty years ago. In the olden days the carded stock was taken from the carding room on the spools of the finisher card direct to the spinning frames. These spinning frames were operated almost entirely by hand. The

spools with the filaments of cotton were placed on the drums of the spinning frame and the operator had to regulate the drawing by using judgment. There were not draft scrolls or bands to back the carriage off and this was done entirely by hand, although the action of the belt on the cylinder carrying the bands for the spindles assisted in the movement. After the carriage had been backed off and the draft complete the twist was put in, although sufficient twist was allowed to go into the strands during the drawing to retain the fibers of the silvers intact. After the twist was put into the ends the yarn was guided by hand fallers wires as the carriage was moved in and the direction of the drum carrying the spindle bands reversed.

It was not only a slow process but seldom resulted in the production of the fine, even yarn required to comply with the needs of the present time.

Equalization of the Ribbon.

To prevent to formation of an uneven ribbon during the processes of doubling and drafting of the cotton staple, the fibers should not be attenuated twice in the same direction in succession. It is easy to comprehend that any filament like a textile fiber will be more uniform and level throughout if attenuated from each end alternately than if subjected to this action from one end repeatedly. By the constant reversing of the order of elongated of the filaments, the individual fibers have an opportunity to adjust themselves and bear the strain of drawing better. Commonly a number of ribbons are combined and extenuated with a view of producing a soft, even sliver, which when twisted in the spinning machines will form a strand capable of bearing the friction of weaving either coarse or fine goods.

If a single ribbon of the fiber were drawn out without doubling with other ribbons, it would be likely to tear and break. Or if it retains its form during the elongated operation it would hardly result in a regular thread. It is combining a number of the ribbons into one strand that the defects of a single ribbon are corrected. Usually if six ribbons are thus combined and drawn, the length of the final ribbon will be the sum total of the six ribbons if stretched out end for end.

British Cotton Yarn Market Firm.

Trade Commissioner Butler reports that owing to the exceptional demand for British cotton yarns for export, the yarn prices in England are firmer than those prevailing in the cotton cloth market. Little actual business has recently been done in cotton piece goods for export, however, and improvement has recently been noted in the trade with China.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Contest Winners Announced

The contest on "If I Were Building a Mill" has been completed and the decision of the judges show the following to be winners:

First Prize (\$25).

D. W. League, Greenville, S. C.

Second Prize (\$15).

W. V. Jones, Goldsboro, N. C.

Tied for Third Prize (\$10).

W. H. Gibson, Sr., Dennison, Tex.

C. W. Parrot, Hanes, N. C.

W. P. Hazlewood, Anniston, Ala.

E. R. Stall, Greenville, S. C.

The men who acted as judges and decided the contest without knowing the names of the contestants or even the names of the other judges were as follows:

The Judges.

J. E. Serrine, Greenville, S. C.
L. W. Roberts (Roberts & Co.), Atlanta, Ga.

J. Norman Pease, (Lockwood, Greene & Co.), Charlotte, N. C.

Oliver G. Murphy, Shawmut, Ala.

Frank J. Clark, Anderson, S. C.

F. Gordon Cobb, Lancaster, S. C.

T. W. Mullen, Roanoke, Rapids, N. C.

Three of the judges are experienced mill engineers while the other four are experienced and successful mill superintendents.

Votes of the Judges.

The votes of the judges in the order received but not in the order as named above (note particularly that fact) were as follows:

Judge No. 1.

Best—Hoyle (No. 40).

Second—Tom, Dick and Harry (No. 34).

Honorable mention to Sambo (No. 38), R. U. Milwright (No. 22), Plumer (No. 11), and Traveler Ring (No. 5).

Judge No. 2.

Best—Dencot (No. 15).

Second—Sambo (No. 38).

Honorable mention to Experience (No. 10), Carder (No. 18), Longset (No. 28), and Red Eye (No. 43).

Judge No. 3.

Best—Builder (No. 20).

Second—Reed (No. 8).

Honorable mention to Traveler Ring (No. 5), Old Top (No. 7), Longset (No. 28), and Red Eye (No. 43).

Judge No. 4.

Best—Plumer (No. 11).

Second—D. C. L. (No. 24).

Honorable mention to LaFayette (No. 39), Modern (No. 19), R. U. Milwright (No. 22), and Old Top (No. 7).

Judge No. 5.

Best—Hoyle (No. 40).

Second—Traveler Ring (No. 5).

Honorable mention to Sambo (No. 38), D. C. L. (No. 24), Jay Green (No. 26), and Experience (No. 10).

Judge No. 6.

Best—Red Eye (No. 43).

Second—Competition (No. 2).

Honorable mention to Longset (No. 28), Slim Jim (No. 32), Sambo

(No. 38), and Builder (No. 20).

Judge No. 7.

Best—Competition (No. 2).

Second—LaFayette (No. 39).

Honorable mention to R. U. Milwright (No. 22), Plumer (No. 11), and D. C. L. (No. 24).

Contestants' Names.

Substituting real names for assumed names we have the following as the vote of the judges:

Judge No. 1.

Best—D. W. League, Greenville, S. C.

Second—J. O. Edwards, Lancaster, S. C.

Honorable mention to Fred L. Still, Rock Hill, S. C., Ed B. Hook, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., W. P. Hazlewood, Anniston, Ala., and J. L. Dorn, Westminster, S. C.

Judge No. 2.

Best—W. H. Gibson, Sr., Dennison, Texas.

Second—Fred L. Still, Rock Hill, S. C.

Honorable mention to T. J. McNeely, Durham, N. C., B. L. Solesbee, Asheville, N. C., J. B. Long, Albemarle, N. C., and E. R. Stall, Greenville, S. C.

Judge No. 3.

Best—C. W. Parrot, Hanes, N. C.

Second—D. G. Reid, Hogansville, Ga.

Honorable mention to J. L. Dorn, Westminster, S. C., T. W. Harvey, Millen, Ga., J. B. Long, Albemarle, N. C., and E. R. Stall, Greenville, S. C.

Judge No. 4.

Best—W. P. Hazlewood, Anniston, Ala.

Second—C. S. Tatum, Bonham, Texas.

Honorable mention to J. R. Killian, LaFayette, Ga., P. A. Smith, Columbia, S. C., E. B. Hook, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., and T. W. Harvey, Millen, Ga.

Judge No. 5.

Best—D. W. League, Greenville, S. C.

Second—J. L. Dorn, Westminster, S. C.

Honorable mention to Fred L. Still, Rock Hill, S. C., C. S. Tatum, Bonham, Tex., J. W. Gibson, Atlanta, Ga., and T. J. McNeely, Durham, N. C.

Judge No. 6.

Best—E. R. Stall, Greenville, S. C.

Second—W. V. Jones, Goldsboro, N. C.

Honorable mention to J. B. Long, Albemarle, N. C., P. K. Dry, Landis, N. C., Fred L. Still, Rock Hill, S. C., and C. W. Parrot, Hanes, N. C.

Judge No. 7.

Best—W. V. Jones, Goldsboro, N. C.

Second—J. R. Killian, LaFayette, Ga.

Honorable mention to E. B. Hook, Jr., Charlotte, N. C., W. P. Hazlewood, Anniston, Ala., and C. S. Tatum, Bonham, Texas.

Vote Tabulation.

Under the rules of the contest a vote for first place counts one (1) while a vote for second place counts one-half (½) vote. Compiling the

votes of the judges on that basis we find:

	Votes
D. W. League.....	2
W. V. Jones.....	1½
W. H. Gibson, Sr.....	1
C. W. Parrot.....	1
W. P. Hazlewood.....	1
E. R. Stall.....	1
J. O. Edwards.....	½
Fred L. Still.....	½
D. G. Reid.....	½
C. S. Tatum.....	½
J. L. Dorn.....	½
J. R. Killian.....	½

It will therefore be seen that D. W. League, Greenville, S. C., won first place and the \$25 prize, and W. V. Jones, of Goldsboro, won second place and the \$15 prize.

For the third prize of \$10 there was a tie between W. H. Gibson, Sr., Dennison, Texas, C. W. Parrot, Hanes, N. C., W. P. Hazlewood, Anniston, Ala., and E. R. Stall, Greenville, S. C.

Honorable Mention.

The following is a tabulation of those who received honorable mention votes which however did not count in the contest for the prizes:

Fred L. Still, Rock Hill, S. C.....	3
Ed B. Hook, Jr., Charlotte, N. C....	3
J. B. Long, Rock Hill, S. C.....	3
W. P. Hazlewood, Anniston, Ala..	2
J. L. Dorn, Westminster, S. C.....	2
T. J. McNeely, Durham, N. C.....	2
E. R. Stall, Greenville, S. C.....	2
T. W. Harvey, Millen, Ga.....	2
C. S. Tatum, Bonham, Tex.....	2
B. L. Solesbee, Asheville, N. C....	1
J. R. Killian, LaFayette, Ga.....	1
P. A. Smith, Columbia, S. C.....	1
J. W. Gibson, Atlanta, Ga.....	1
P. K. Dry, Landis, N. C.....	1
C. W. Parrott, Hanes, N. C.....	1

Those who failed to win have the consolation of knowing that those who won did so by a very small margin and that no two sets of judges would probably return the same winners in a contest of this kind as ideas that appeal to one judge would not make an impression on another.

As the judges did not know the names of the writers or even the names of the other judges they each decided the matter upon the merits of the articles as they appeared to them.

The Prize Winning Article.

By D. W. League, Greenville, S. C.

I would equip my mill to make medium and fine plain and fancy goods with colors to meet the demand of the trade.

My reason for making this class of goods is:

(a) The trade is being gradually educated to use the finer quality of merchandise, hence the growing demand for the best that the designer and manufacturer can put out is finding a ready market.

(b) The help of the South is being educated up to the place where a mill of this type can be both successfully and economically operated.

Building.

I would build a reinforced concrete structure of two stories for the carding and spinning. The first floor should be of heavy concrete for the carding. The second floor should be of reinforced concrete for the spinning, spooling, cone winders, twistors and warpers. I would build an ell to the south corner of this building of same construction as above, first floor for picker room, second floor for slasher room. I prefer this type of building because of the fine adjustments it is necessary to have on machines to make fine work, which cannot be obtained in the ordinary mill building.

The weave room should be built on the south side of carding and spinning mill of one story with saw-tooth type roof. These buildings should be arranged in this manner to take advantage of the natural atmospheric and temperature conditions which in a measure determine the running of the work in each department. All modern light features should be taken advantage of as far as practical. Opening room and cotton warehouse should be placed at west end of carding and spinning mill. Cloth room and cloth warehouse to west side of weave room and near enough to cotton warehouse to be accommodated by one switch track.

The power plant should be located at the southeast corner of the carding and spinning mill (if power is generated by steam). The village should be of modern type with special attention given to sanitary, lighting, social and spiritual features.

Opening and Lapping Machinery.
I would recommend a large opening room equipped with vertical opener, with at least two large bins to receive cotton when run through opener. The picker room should be equipped with automatic feed system. Three processes of Kitson pickers equipped with Atherton eveners, feeding slow and light cleaned. The pickers should be equipped with individual drive. In this department as well as in carding and spinning I would resort to the plan laid down by Woodrow Wilson: "I would use all the brains I have and all I could borrow" of the active members of the S. T. A. and especially its foundation department.

Cards.
Cards and ribbon lappers should be separated from other machines by fire wall. I would equip for light quick carding and use the best vacuum stripping system. I would equip these machines with group drive.

Combers and Drawing.
I would equip with the best combers on the market, also two processes of drawing, with metallic rolls. If half the time and care is expended on metallic rolls that is required on leather rolls they will give much better results.

Roving Machinery.
I would equip with slubbers, intermediates and speeders with jack frames to take care of the finer (Continued on Page 41.)

Jobbing Trade Improves

The financial condition of dry goods jobbers throughout the country shows much improvement over that of a year ago, according to credit men for leading commission houses and mills, who check some accounts in the jobbing trade as high as \$250,000, says The Daily News Record.

While the jobbing trade in general showed a loss on paper in 1921, this was mainly due, credit men say, to a decrease in the volume of business done, a writing off of inventories and to the general readjustment of business.

The present policy of the jobbers is one of a further reduction of merchandise stocks, which has resulted in a hand-to-mouth method of buying in contrast to the war-time practice of heavy inventories.

In view of adverse conditions which have prevailed more or less throughout the present year, and as no improvement seems near, credit

authorities are inclined to the belief that financial exhibits at the end of the year will in many cases show that little, if any progress has been made.

Further than this, credit men point out, it is quite likely that many concerns will have remained stationary insofar as their net worth is concerned, while, it is declared, a number will show losses.

Stocks of merchandise today as compared to the pre-war period are said to be much larger, notwithstanding that strenuous efforts have been made to reduce inventories. Some concerns, it is pointed out, reduce commitments made for fall delivery on certain types of merchandise.

Some purchases made by the jobbers' customers are being held for delivery until after July 1, when a decrease in freight rates goes into effect. This is also true of other lines.

In general, the larger jobbing houses are said to be in a better financial position than the smaller ones, due to their ability to take losses necessary to a proper liquidation and readjustment of their affairs.

The small jobbing houses, however, is also said to be making considerable progress toward bringing its business back to a pre-war basis, and while some few of these concerns were in some instances required to ask the indulgence of their creditors to tide them over the liquidation period, their general condition is said to average considerably better than that of a year ago.

Credit men are inclined to think that many of the jobbing houses learned a severe lesson in the war-time inflation period, and that their present conservative policy is founded upon sound business principles. This is confirmed by credit agency reports, it is pointed out, which say that there have been but a normal volume of inquiries on jobbers recently.

The head of one of these agencies declared that credit men seem to have a thorough grasp of the present situation and a full understanding of the fact that there is no need for any undue caution in checking jobbing accounts at the present moment.

It is a noticeable fact in the jobbers' statements that quick assets are showing a much larger ratio to liabilities than they did during the war-time period. One of the larger houses shows a ratio of quick assets to current liabilities of 3.81 against 2.17 a year ago.

Despite the fall in merchandise values there is an increase in some quarters of the jobbing trade in indebtedness, but credit men feel that this conditions undoubtedly is only temporary and is made necessary by the need of some concerns for more cash to meet current bills.

Credit men for commission houses who had considerable trouble with some cutters-up at the time of the sharp decline in merchandise values from peak prices, say that in practically all instances, jobbers expressed a willingness to live up to their merchandise contracts, and that the large depreciation shown in the net worth of some concerns is directly traceable to this merchandise having been taken in at high contract prices and later sold at a loss.

There is little real estate shown in the statements outside of the land and buildings on which the business of the various concerns are carried on.

Most of the jobbers are placing a conservative estimate on their inventory valuation on the basis of cost or market prices, whichever is lower. There also seems to be a tendency toward either writing off or reducing the amount carried for good will.

Many of the statements point out that government agents have examined the books of the firm and

have verified the internal revenue assessments. This is in line with the realization of the growing importance of taking taxes into consideration when checking credits, it being pointed out that unexpected demands for large amounts of taxes are liable to find the concern, unless it be a very large one, short of liquid funds to meet the demand.

One of the large jobbers in the middle west shows a volume of business in 1921 but half of that of 1920. Operations showed a loss of approximately \$500,000. Inventories and the cash position showed a decrease, although this is offset by a reduction in the notes payable and a liquidation in receivables. Last year's statement showed a better ratio than the 1920 statement, the proportion being 1.81 against 1.63.

As seems to be general with the whole jobbing trade, credit men are inclined to be more than willing to check this concern's regular business requirements.

Another Middle Western dry goods jobber shows a surplus of approximately \$500,000 less than that of his 1920 statement. This, however, was after writing off the good will of \$1,500,000, which was included in the 1920 statement. The stock of this concern expanded about \$3,600,000 in 1921, while customers' notes and accounts receivable showed a shrinkage of about \$1,400,000. The 1921 statement shows, however, that the concern has about \$200,000 more in cash on hand than it had at the end of 1920. An increase in indebtedness to bankers and brokers is shown while the amount owing for merchandise is approximately \$200,000 more. This concern, as did most of the other jobbers, either anticipated its last season's bills or met them promptly.

A concern of the Texas district which made good financial progress until 1920, shows a loss in their current statement, but a condition in general which is considered satisfactory. In many instances the jobbers show that their accounts receivable and cash are more than sufficient to cover all of their indebtedness. An increase in notes receivable in some instances is also noted, indicating that many of the jobbers' customers have closed their accounts with notes. In many instances the notes receivable item is more than double that of a year ago.

A Northwestern jobbing concern despite a steady falling off in net worth since 1919, and a more or less uneven increase in liabilities, has not been compelled to make use of its full line of banking accommodation. In fact, there seems to be a general tendency among jobbers to decrease where some unusual demand for ready cash has manifested itself.

The volume of business done by the jobbers, while it fell off somewhat in 1921, reveals a good turnover, considering conditions, and compares favorably with the volume of business transacted in years prior to 1920.

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REINFORCING BARS AND LUPTON STEEL WINDOWS
In stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

4 Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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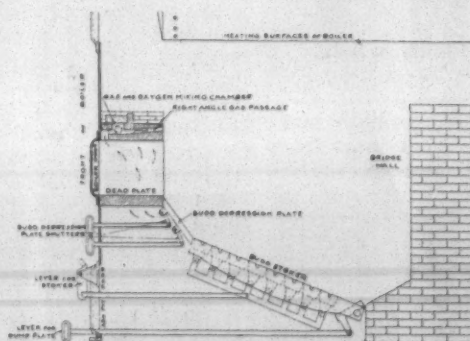
GRATES

Budd Stationary
Grates
Herringbone Grates
Straight Grates
Universal Shaking
Grates

Pin Hole Grates

Budd Dumping
Grates
Budd Stationary Circle Grates
Budd Circular Dumping Grates
Old Style Circle Grates

Firestone Furnace
Cement
Budd Babbitt Metal



THE NEW BUDD FURNACE

BUDD GRATE COMPANY

2011-25 East Hagert St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

E. S. Player, Manager Greenville, S. C. office

A Maryland jobbing concern, although it has members on the directorate of three different banks, has put its business on a basis where it is operated without any aid from the banks whatsoever. Cash is paid on the receipt and acceptance of goods and cash discounts are regularly taken advantage of. This concern, while not one of the very large jobbing houses, is said to show one of the most satisfactory financial conditions in the country.

A jobber in Arkansas reduced his indebtedness approximately \$913,000 in 1921, while a decrease of net worth of only approximately \$42,000 was shown.

Greater Turnover This Year.

Most of the jobbers turn their stocks over three or four times during the year, in normal times, but with the present hand to mouth policy in vogue, it is felt that this year will show a larger turnover.

A California concern whose credit standing remained first class during 1921, still kept down its purchasing to a point considerably lower than that of the year previous.

In one or two instances among the larger jobbers, no statements as to the exact condition of the business were made. This, however, was not considered unusual, as it has been the policy followed by these houses for a number of years, their financial strength and ability to either anticipate or meet their bill, promptly being widely known.

There seems to be a growing in-have their annual statements certified by accountants, these certified statement apparently finding more ready acceptance at the hands of credit men in many instances. In addition to this many jobbers are having accountants install modern systems in their business finding that various economies are effected in this way.

The majority of the jobbing houses started business either under an individual or as a copartnership, later incorporating after their business had grown to a larger scale. Most of the leading jobbing houses are now operated as corporations.

The present volume of business is said to not yet be up to that of pre-war years, but with the steady improvement of general business conditions, it is believed that most of the jobbers will show a normal expansion in sales. The assets of the jobbers as shown by their financial statements, show a depreciation, but it is pointed out that practically all of the statements show a better balance between assets and liabilities than during the early liquidation period.

Shrinking Cloth.

Cloth sponging is divided into three branches—examining, cold water or London shrinking, which is the older branch of the business, and steam shrinking, or sponging, which was devised as a time and labor-saving device. Before bolts of cloth are put through any of the processes every yard is inspected by cloth examiners. These men pull cloth over a rack or perch, and all defects found by them are marked by a tape put in the selvage of the

goods. These distinguishing marks are put in the material for the purpose of guiding the cutter, so that they may avoid placing the defects in the clothing. When the examiners find that the defects run higher than a certain standard, the piece is rejected and sent back to the mill.

Cold water shrinking is conducted by running the bolts of cloth through a tank of clean cold water and then, in some factories, as it emerges from the tank a spray of cold water under pressure is thrown against the cloth. It is then run through wringers to dispose of the excess water, and is dried by being hung for from 12 to 48 hours on wooden racks attached to the ceiling.

When dry the cloth is taken down, measured on a measuring machine and then rolled or wound on boards; some shops use a combination measuring and winding machine. It is then ready for the tailoring trade. This process is known as the London or cold-water process of shrinking.

Warm water is used in some factories instead of cold water for certain weaves, while other factories use drying machines to accelerate the process of drying after the cloth has been run through the dampening machine. This machine consists of a rectangular chamber approximately 25 feet long, 10 feet wide and 8 feet high, and at the top of the chamber are placed racks of wood over which the rolls of damp cloth are slowly drawn by motor power, about 15 minutes being consumed in drying a 75-yard bolt of cloth.

In a compartment at the side of the chamber coils of steam pipe are installed, three fans being used to distribute the heat evenly throughout the drying chamber. This is an elaboration of the London process putting them to work and does not roughen or disturb the nap of the cloth, thus obviating the necessity of refinishing the goods.

Refinishing is often necessary when the nap on the cloth is roughened or disturbed; different machines and processes are used to restore the cloth to its proper condition for the trade. In some places the cloth is run over a smooth roll under and endless sleeve, thereby smoothing and finishing it; in other places a refinishing process is used, especially for canvas. After canvas is shrunk and dried it is often somewhat wrinkled and it is put through this type of pressing machine, which automatically smooths and presses the goods between flat chambers heated by steam.

In another process of refinishing the cloth is placed in folds, between pieces of cardboard, which are then piled between steel plates which have been heated to a proper degree of temperature in a metal heating box. These piles are placed in a press and pressed until the cloth is smooth and the nap lies properly, a knuckle back link being used to regulate the pressure.

In the horizontal roll process the cloth, after being examined for defects, is passed over a hollow metal cylinder having therein a great number of small perforations con-

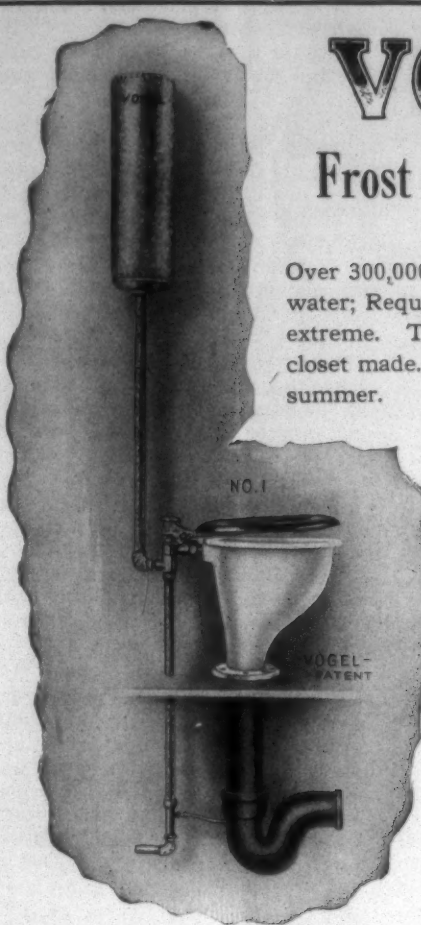
(Continued on Page 24.)

VOGEL

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Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.



Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS
EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co. Wilmington, Del.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Card	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

Contest Winners.

(Continued from Page 11.)

counts. Enough machines should be provided to avoid high speeds and long drafts. Each machine should be equipped with individual motor drive.

Spinning.

I would install spinning frames with 224 tape driven spindles, with No. 1 flange rings. Filling frames with traverse to conform to quill used. Warp frames with filling wind and no separators. Frames equipped with individual motor drive.

Spoolers.

Spoolers should be equipped to use filling wind stock.

Warpers.

Warpers should be equipped with V type creel, also extra combs to take care of special colored work dyed by Franklin process.

Cone Winders.

Cone winders should be of latest type. I would drive spoolers, warpers and cone winders with group drive.

Twisters.

Twisters should be equipped for medium and fine work, with individual motor drive.

Slashers.

Slashers should be equipped with size circulating system and automatic size temperature control. Size boxes and kettles should be lined with heavy copper inside and covered with asbestos on outside. All size pipes and pumps should be of brass. Slashers and pumps equipped with group drive.

Beaming Machinery.

Instead of using beaming machinery for colored goods I would have my yarn dyed by Franklin process, which I consider more economical.

Weave Room.

I would equip with 36 and 40-inch looms for plain, box and fancy dobby work, equipped with group drive from below, a line of shafting to each line of looms.

Cloth Room.

I would equip cloth room with Curtis & Marble machines and have cloth inspected by hand and machine. Machines equipped with group drive.

General Efficiency.

I would equip with steam pipes for heating with automatic regulator. I would equip with the best humidifier on the market with automatic regulators in carding, spinning, weaving and cloth rooms. Section beams should be handled on overhead trolley from warpers to slasher room. I would use fibre boxes for handling roving and yarn.

Hoyl.

The Second Prize Article.

By W. V. Jones, Goldsboro, N. C.

If I were building a mill I would select a locality having maximum natural advantages for textile manufacture, secure first-class power from a central plant and erect buildings of slow burning, standard mill construction materials. I would use heavy timbers and sub-flooring given an injection of creosote oil, giving special care to rigidity of foundations, to walls, light, floor space, ventilation and elimination of vibra-

tion from both productive and humanitarian standpoint.

I would use two stories for carding and spinning, one story for weaving, opener and picker room annexed on one-story main building approximately 100 feet wide, protected by all requirements for minimum insurance rate. I think a mill of about 25,000 spindles is a very economical size to avoid excessive overhead. A competent superintendent can better look after all details from opening to shipping room and not be overtaxed.

The village and houses would be in keeping with the plant, convenient, modern and comfortable, with individuality and based upon 2.5 operatives per home.

Opening Equipment.

I would use a fire wall from picker room. Would install two bins holding 20 bales for alternate use; one Saco-Lowell No. 5 automatic feeder with No. 5 condenser head arranged to deliver to one of two bins as needed.

Picker Room Equipment.

Picker room equipment would consist of dust pit 5 feet deep, flue opening, combined area of all machines flues entering pit to discharge 2½ feet from ground; fire wall between opening and picker room; three vertical openers with breaker lappers; 20-inch two-blade beater at 1,000 r. p. m., to strike cotton not more than 30 blows per inch delivered section, with Buckley style beater and No. 5 feeder attached. This arrangement would eliminate intermediates and have five finisher picker with Kirschner beaters at not over 900 r. p. m., all machines to have ball bearings, Brown-St. Onge grids, Tyson safety lap racks, individual drive, Saco-Lowell, Kitson machines. I would use nothing under 1-inch good middling cotton.

Carding Equipment.

Carding equipment would be as follows: Seventy-six 40x50 inch revolving flat cards, latest model, cylinder roller bearings clothed with 100s wire at 375 pounds tension to run at 160 r. p. m.; doffer 27x40 inches, clothed with 110s wire at 11 r. p. m.; flats 110s wire with five points for setting made fast to flexible bend to force each way as required. I would have all right hand cards, if possible, equipped with Cook vacuum stripper, motor drive in sections, to card approximately 600 pounds per 60 hours.

Drawing Equipment.

Drawing equipment would be as follows: Two processes, 6 deliveries, 10 heads; first process 6 deliveries, 10 heads; second process with pass way or alley allowed in center of frames, to drive in sections of five heads from card counter if convenient; back and front rolls 1½-inch diameter; second and third 1½-inch diameter; front roll at 325 not over 350 r. p. m.; mechanical stop motion, 3½-inch space required between, can and collar tube gear.

Slubbers.

Six slubbers, 11x5½ inches, 72 spindles each; 3 left hand, 3 right hand, fitted with ball bearing top rolls, front roll 1 3-16 inches diameter.

Intermediates.

Intermediate equipment as follows:

Twelve intermediates, 9x4½ inches, 108 spindles each, 6 left hand and 6 right hand, ball bearing top rolls, 1 3-16 inches diameter front roll.

Speeders.

Thirty-four speeders, 7x3½ inches, 158 spindles each, 17 left and 17 right hand, ball bearing top rolls, front roll 1½ inches diameter; all frames group drive, arranged so that stock in process would not pass over same floor twice.

Spinning (Second Floor).

I would use the following in the spinning room:

One hundred and twenty-four frames of 212 spindles each, medium weight spindles, tape drive; 68 warp frames equipped with filling wind, 3¼-inch space, no separators; 1½-inch diameter rings; traverse 6½ spindle, speed not over 9,500 r. p. m., four-frame drive; 56 filling frames, 1½-inch rings, 2¼-inch space, no separators; spindles at 8,200 r. p. m.

Spooling and Warping.

Spooling and warping as follows:

Ten spoolers, 120 spindles each, tape drive, with tension arranged for filling wind; 4-inch spool heads; 10 section beams warpers 33-inch cylinder, rise roller. I would have subwall between spinning and warping arranged for the advantage of light, elevator shaft at end to enter weave shed; 26-inch diameter beam heads.

Slashers.

2 Saco-Lowell slashers, 7-ft. cylinders; 8 beam creel with circulating system for size; Barber-Coleman tying machine.

Weaving.

I would use the following weave room equipment.

Eight hundred automatic, two-harness plain looms, 40-inch section motor drive from below, producing 40,000 pounds per 60 hours; 68x68 40-inch 4-yard gray goods.

Cloth and Shipping Room.

I would put a wall between weave room, would fold and bale goods,

using Curtis and Marble machines; entire mill equipped with automatic humidifiers.

Program.

My manufacturing program would be as follows:

Fourteen-ounce breaker laps, 50 yards long; 13-ounce finisher laps, 52 yards long; 45-grain card sliver; draft 120, allowance 5 per cent; production 600 pounds per 60 hours; 27-inch doffer at 11 r. p. m.; 450 r. p. m. on 9-inch licker-in, 2 card grinding, at drawing; double 6 draft, six processes, 45-grain sliver, front roll at 325 r.p.m.; production possible 750 pounds per delivery 60 hours; slubbers, 3.85 draft; weight 144 grains per 12 yards; allowance for contraction, 3 per cent; 69 hank roving, 84 turns per inch; 200 r. p. m. front roll; production 17 pounds per spindle per 10 hours, or approximately 44,000 pounds per week from room.

Intermediates, drafted 5 inches; weight 57 grains per 12 yards; 1.75 hank roving; turns per inch 1.50; front roller at 150 r. p. m.; production per spindle, 5½ pounds per 10 hours, or 43,678 pounds per week from room.

Speeders, drafted 6 inches; weight 19 grains per 12 yards; 5.36 hank roving turns per inch 2.95; front roll at 115 r. p. m.; production 1.35 pounds per spindle per 10 hours, or 41,816 pounds from room per week.

Warp Spinning.

Double roving, drafted 10.26. No. 27s yarn, twist based on 4.75 times square, or 25 turns per inch; production .254 pounds per spindle in 10 hours, or on 14,416 spindles per week, 22,000 pounds.

Filling.

Drafted 11.78; No. 31s yarns, twist based on 3.50 times square, or 20 turns per inch; production .250 pounds per spindle per 10 hours, or 11,872 spindles per week, 17,808 pounds.

Spoolers.

Spindles not over 800 r. p. m., production 19 pounds per 60 hours, or 1,200 spindles, approximately 22,-

Seaboard Air Line Railway

Announces

WEEK-END EXCURSION FARES

To

SEASHORE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

From Charlotte, N. C. To	Round Trip Fare	From Charlotte, N. C. To	Round Trip Fare
Portsmouth, Va.	\$15.10	Hickory, N. C.	\$ 2.55
Virginia Beach, Va.	15.60	Lenoir, N. C.	3.40
Wilmington, N. C.	8.15	Linville Falls, N. C.	5.05
Wrightsville Beach, N. C.	8.60	Alta Pass, N. C.	5.75
Rutherfordton, N. C.	3.45	Spruce Pine, N. C.	5.90
Lincolnton, N. C.	1.40	Switzerland, N. C.	5.60
Shelby, N. C.	3.30	Unaka Springs, N. C.	7.80

Tickets on sale Fridays and Saturdays June 16th to September 23rd, with final limit to Tuesday following date of sale.

For further information call on Ticket Agent or address

E. W. LONG,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.

Warpers.

Three hundred and ninety-two ends to beam, producing 50 yards per minute.

Slashers.

Seven beams in creel, 2,744 ends in loom warp. Allowance for size and take-up has been made.

With the above equipment, the plant would be elastic enough to cater to market conditions in case of slumps.

Competition.**Charge Mill Directors Exceed Authority.**

Richmond, Va.—Whether or not the directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., of Danville, exceeded their legal authority when they offered an additional issue of \$2,000,000 of common stock for sale only to common stockholders, without giving the stockholders of preferred stock the privilege of participating in the deal, is a question which the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has agreed to review. Their right to proceed as they did was questioned by Thomas Branch & Company, of Richmond, and other holders of preferred stock, who filed a bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of Pittsylvania County seeking redress. This court, in sustaining a demurrer to their bill, held in effect that the directors acted within legal bounds.

The complainants charged among other things that the directors were large holders of common stock and that they acted for their own interests rather than for the best interests of the company. They charged further that the value of the stock which was offered at par on a basis of 50 per cent of the holdings of common stock was greatly in excess of par.

The company asserted that it was not aware of any provision in its charter which required it to issue new stock to the stockholders at all and in its opinion the directors were fully authorized to issue and sell stock upon such terms as they thought to be the best interests of the company.

The preferred stockholders asked to be permitted to subscribe to the new issue in proportion to their holdings, and they contended that they were not only done an actual wrong in being denied this privilege but suffered further injury from a resultant reduction in voting power, the new issue having increased the total of common stock to \$6,000,000 while \$6,000,000 of preferred stock remained unchanged. In other words, their voting strength had been reduced from 3-5 of the assets to 1-2.

The sale of the additional stock was authorized by the directors in January, 1919. Under an amendment to its charter obtained prior to this time, the company was authorized to increase the preferred stock from \$4,000,000 to \$7,500,000 and to increase the preferred stock from \$6,000,000 to the same amount, the total authorization being \$15,000,000.

The Appellate Court issued a writ of error and supersedeas in the case. Argument will probably be heard at

the September term of the court in Staunton.

Trading Active in Mill Stocks.

Greenville, S. C.—Reports from stock dealers of Greenville indicate that trading in cotton mill stock in the city has become quite active within the last two or three weeks. According to one of the dealers the demand for stock, especially local stock, has greatly exceeded the supply.

Quotations from the stock brokers yesterday show that trading has brought some of the shares above par while others are gradually gaining. Following are some of the quotations of yesterday's market: Victor-Monaghan, 98; Woodside, common, is in demand at 93; Woodside, preferred, stands at 84; Dunean is at 106. These shares sold as low as 70 several months ago. Present demand on Dunean is said to be influenced by the splendid earnings of the mill at this time. Pelzer is in good demand, being a little above par at 102. There is a good demand for Minter Homes at 65. Clifton is at 121, Anderson mills at 81, Piedmont at 123 is always in strong demand.

The preferred stocks are in unusual demand due to amount of invested capital at the present time, while common stocks are higher on account of the present favorable earnings of the mills and the possibilities of a material enhancement in value.

S. V. Upchurch Machinery Co.

S. V. Upchurch has disposed of his interest in the Atlanta Textile Machinery Co., Atlanta, and opened up a new concern under the name of the S. V. Upchurch Machinery Co., with offices at 432 Healey Bldg., Atlanta.

Southern Textile Association.**Secretary's Office**

210 Realty Bldg.

Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. James D. Hammett,
Anderson, S. C.,

Dr. Mr. Hammett:

It is with particular pride and pleasure that I hand you herewith a certificate showing that you have been elected an honorary life member of the Southern Textile Association. I consider that your membership is the greatest asset that our Association can have, and I do hope that you can find time to attend our meetings in the future, and give our members the pleasure and inspiration of your presence, and the benefit of some more fine talks like the one you gave us at Wrightsville Beach. This was certainly inspirational and instructive.

I have already written you how much you have helped our Association by the open letter which you have addressed to the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers. I feel that your letter will do more than anything else could toward getting the mills to pay the men's dues.

With cordial good wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

A. B. CARTER, Secy.

K E R R

Bleaching & Finishing Works, Inc.

Established 1890

CONCORD, N. C.

Oldest Bleachery in the South

**Bleaching, Dyeing and
Napping for the trade**

Muslins

Cambrics

Twills

Jeans

Drills

Imitation Linens

Shrunks

Nainsooks

Ducks

Pajama Checks

Diaper Cloth

Repps

Gabardines

Piques

Skirting

Towels

Napping—Canton Flannels, Osnaburgs, Sheetings.

Dyeing—Light or Dark shades (direct colors.)

Manufacturing—Seamed Sheets and Pillow Cases.

We Solicit your Business

Textile Alliance to Stop Dye Orders.

The Textile Alliance, representing several textile trade associations, has notified American dye users that unless the United States Government appoints some agency before June 30 to receive the American share of German reparation dyes, those dyes will be distributed by the Reparations Commission to agencies in England, France and other countries.

The dyes allotted to America hitherto have been purchased and distributed by the Textile Alliance. This was done under an arrangement with the State Department

until December 14, when the department decided it had no authority under the law to make the arrangement. The Reparations Commission recently announced that after June 30, it will not deliver the dyes to any but officially designated bodies.

The Textile Alliance acquiesces in the action of the Reparations Commission, but deplors "the fact that communications to the State Department regarding the matter main unanswered." It urges passage of the Shortridge joint resolution by Congress empowering the President to make provisions for receiving the German dyes.

The dyes hitherto received from

the Reparation Commission represent about 10 per cent of all imported dyes, according to an official of the alliance, who estimated they would amount to between six and eight millions of dollars annually.

The statement of the Textile Alliance is as follows:

"On December 14, 1921, the Department of State terminated the arrangement with that department under which the Textile Alliance, Inc., purchased and distributed dyestuffs obtained through the Reparation Commission, and has since indicated that under existing law it has no authority to designate an agency for the importation and distribution of reparation dyes," the Textile Alliance states.

"The Reparation Commission announced its policy to enter into arrangements for the procurement of those dyes only with officially designated bodies, and it communicated with this government to ascertain what were the organizations which in its view fulfilled the conditions necessary for the delivery of dyestuffs on reparation account. While awaiting a reply to its communication the Reparation Commission has accepted orders from the Textile Alliance, Inc. As no reply was made by this Government the Reparation Commission on April 28 adopted a resolution indicating that it would continue delivery of those dyes only until June 30, and expressed the hope that some action might be taken by this Government before the expiration of that time.

"No action having been taken by this Government, though the Treaty of Peace with Germany reserves to it all reparations. It becomes necessary for the Alliance to notify the American dye consumers that after June 30, 1922, it cannot place any further orders with the Reparations Commission, and that unless this Government, before that time, appoints some officially designated body to secure those dyes they will become unavailable to the American consumers.

Continued Importation.

"Since the termination of the arrangement the Alliance has continued its importations at the request of six of the principal textile associations, which adopted resolutions to the effect that the importations should be entrusted to either a department of the Government, the Alliance, or some other similar organization of the consuming trades.

"The Alliance will supply these importable types of dyes which it now has on hand or for which it has placed orders until they shall be exhausted. If consumers will at once notify the Alliance of their requirements additional orders for moderate amounts may be placed with the Reparation Commission until June 30.

"The Textile Alliance, as an association of consumers, acting in their behalf and for the public welfare, but lacking the support of its Government, acquiesces in the action of the Reparation Commission with a full appreciation of the courtesies shown this country by it, and the anomalous position it has occupied in continuing the Alliance as

the sole recipient of the Reparation dyes while communications to the Department of State remain unanswered. The Alliance cannot possibly do more than it has now done to maintain the right of America and American consumers to the Reparation dyes granted by the Treaty of Versailles and confirmed by the Treaty of Washington. The full responsibility no wiles with the Government of the United States. Unless some action be taken these American rights will lapse, with a corresponding loss to the American consumers and the further disadvantage ensuing by leaving the supply of importable dyes wholly within control of the German monopoly.

"There appears no remedy for this serious situation unless the Congress of the United States enact into law the joint resolution introduced in the Senate on June 16 by the Hon. Samuel M. Shortridge, chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, appointed to investigate the dye and chemical industries with a view to recommending proper legislation. That resolution if adopted will empower the President to take the necessary measures to preserve for the United States the dyestuffs due to it under the Treaty with Germany. Those interested in the continuance of this supply of dyestuffs should without delay urge upon their representatives in the Senate and the House of Representatives the immediate passage of the resolution."

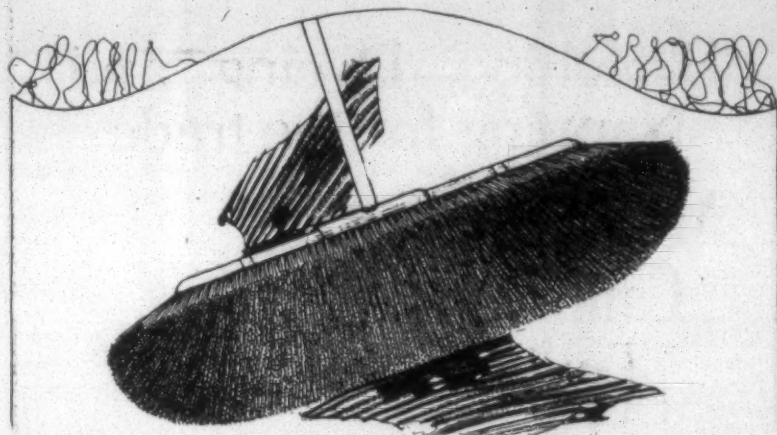
Fast Colors on Cotton.

It is rarely that a display is made of cotton goods which does not contain several ranges of colors which bear the maker's guarantee of fastness.

The term "fast" is, of course, purely relative. It is indeed doubtful whether any legal point depending on a definition of the term "fast color" could be sustained, for from the earliest days of the industry colors have been labelled "fast" which bore this courtesy title only by reason of the comparatively inferior products which preceded them. When synthetic dyes first began to influence the production of colored articles, almost any bright shade, with the single exception of turkey or alizarine red, could be counted a losse color. If the industry had to develop, better dyestuffs had to be forthcoming, and, although progress was slow, colors of constantly increasing superiority of fastness were from time to time placed on the market.

It was not until indanthrene blue made its appearance in about 1901 that a new standard became available whereby colors could be actually guaranteed to withstand both prolonged exposure to light and severe washing with soap. Before that fastness, when it was measured at all, was measured in terms of indigo, a standard which is distinctly inferior to that of the accepted fast color which could be "guaranteed" today.

Actually the fastness to light and soap of the original indanthrene blue has never been surpassed by any of the later members of this



With these two brushes you
can have

Clean Floors

They were designed especially to keep the floors of cotton mills in the excellent condition that you would like to see them, and with the proper "motor power" behind them you can depend upon splendid results.

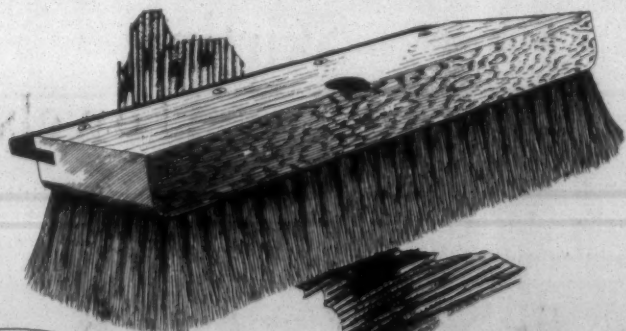
Furthermore, they are made as brushes should be made for floor cleaning, sturdy, heavy, substantial and durable.

The one at the top is our No. 170 Floor Sweep, made of best grade mixed horsehair, set in 12-inch polished hardwood back, solid construction. Price per dozen, \$15.00; each, \$1.50.

At the foot, we show our No. 48 Floor Scrub, which is made of the best grade selected Palmetto bristles; set in solid hardwood, natural finish back, with rubber squeegee, inserted as shown in the picture. Price per dozen, \$24.00; each, \$2.25.

Atlanta Brush Company

Atlanta, Georgia



series of dyestuffs which are known as vat colors, nor by any of the substituted indigoes which form another and, on the whole, inferior class of the same range.

It is not, however, so much the technical problem of the application of these colors as their commercial exploitation which is of most general interest.

The demand for fast colors in cotton has been of slow growth. It took years of patient persuading by the pioneers of fast color merchandise to bring home to the public the fact that fast dyes were available. The general public hardly know it yet, except in the case of a few special lines. The check administered to the fast color trade by the impossibility of obtaining dyestuffs during the war would have had its reaction in a greatly stimulated demand had not money been so plentiful just after the war that even the normally careful buyer purchased lightheartedly anything that was on offer in case it should be dearer by the time he really wanted it. As might be expected, the fast color trade since the slump has rapidly regained the ground it had lost, and today there are very few kinds of cotton goods which are not obtainable in guaranteed shades.

It has previously been remarked that fastness is purely a relative term, and it is a scientific fact that the perfect color does not yet exist, unless it be a really first-class dyed turkey red. It will be seen then that all the colors used for fast work have some drawback, and so it becomes the function of the merchant to discuss with the chemist what the latter can offer to withstand the tests to which his fabrics will be put in actual wear.

Thus the fashion of dyed casement curtains created a demand for colors which would withstand the prolonged action of sunlight. The fact that almost all of these are reasonably fast to washing—or as much washing as a set of curtains gets during its lifetime—enabled the original guarantee to be extended to cover the action of soap and water. On the other hand, by no means all the colors suitable for casements would do for a printed shirting. Shirts are repeatedly washed though very little exposed to the action of direct sunlight. The qualities, therefore, of color necessary for the one become of secondary importance for the other. Thus cloths for children's wear must of necessity be fast to repeated washing. Handkerchiefs have no need to be fast to light. Pajamas might reasonably be produced a little less fast in the color than shirts, since it is clear which article gets the rougher handling. Linings have no need to be other than fast to water, rubbing and perspiration. Ladies' dress goods should be reasonably fast to both light and washing and must not rub, but need not approximate the fastness of casements and shirtings in their respective ways. In other words, before a new departure is made in putting a fast color fabric on the market, the merchant must calculate very exactly how much treatment it is reasonable to expect his cloth to withstand without showing an appreciable diminution in shade.

For this is the point: the range of dyestuffs which satisfies a high standard of fastness in any one direction is strictly limited. It follows, then, that the higher his all-round standards the smaller range of colors will he be able to choose from. This means that the colorings will be neither so varied nor so beautiful as those of a rival whose standards are lower. If both articles are guaranteed there is no doubt as to who will sell most goods—at any rate, for a time. On the other hand, there is equally no doubt as to who will get the greatest number of complaints.

There, again, it is difficult to estimate the genuineness of a complaint. It may be that the color is actually faulty, but often it is merely a customer taking advantage of the guarantee to effect the replacement of an article which has been unfairly handled. In all cases, of course, the offended customer will never admit that anything unusual has been done with the goods. It must be remarked, however, that people in general are reasonable and do not often complain without cause.

But though the genuinely dissatisfied customer may be recognized with a little experience, all complaints without exception should be carefully recorded. After a season's work it will frequently be found necessary to strengthen one or two colors in the range to improve the fastness and conversely to weaken one or two (where the fastness is more than enough) in order to improve the shades.

It must always be borne in mind that to guarantee is to invite the customer's complaint. When a garment is returned faded from any cause whatever, it is most difficult to prove that it has been unfairly handled. In practice it has worked out that the customer is always held to be in the right. Here, then, would seem to be a risk that, unless the requirements of the style have been correctly estimated, a serious financial loss may be incurred meeting claims, for it is not difficult to make a few shillings' worth of material into a few pounds' worth of dress. In practice, however, the actual money claims never reach an embarrassing total. Far more important is the knowledge that for every customer who voices his dissatisfaction there are many who do not take the trouble to complain—but never buy the cloth a second time.

The limitations of fast color work have already been touched upon. It will be some years before all the effects obtainable with ordinary dyestuffs can be reproduced in fast work. This refers mainly to heavy prints, and in particular to colored effects on dyed grounds. In other words, very large patterns and discharge work cannot be satisfactorily executed. This is part and parcel of the original argument that only by sacrificing fastness can one increase the variety of effect. This difficulty will disappear in time as more and more new dyestuffs become available, but at the present time the degree to which this should be done constitutes a most intriguing problem which requires no lit-

tle judgment and experience for its solution.

Finally there is the price factor which is always against the fast color. Not only does the dyestuff cost considerably more, but works' risks also are greater and must be covered. On the other hand, the public frequently refuses to pay an extra trifle per yard, although, except in the case of very deeply dyed goods, the difference is rarely more than a copper or two between a guaranteed and a loose article. Time and experience will eventually overcome this entirely natural inclination to buy the cheapest regardless of the quality.

As far as the the technical and chemical side of fast color produc-

tion is concerned, it provides the most interesting and absorbing problems which confront the works' chemist today. The Manchester end, whilst perhaps not so deeply interested, has come to see that in the home and colonial markets (to be followed in the natural course of events by the best of the others) the public is entitled to and does demand an even higher standard of colored work.—Textile Recorder of England.

Raw silk shipments from Japan as reported to the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce by Acting Commercial Attache Butts, show a steady decline for the first three months of this year.

Order them

from Stock

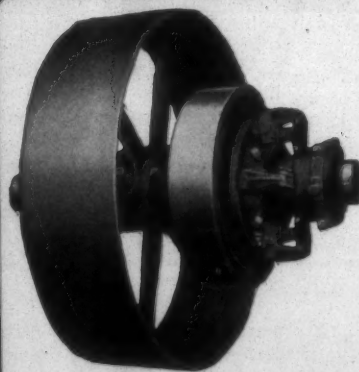


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This clutch with friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1922.

Union Labor is Up in the Air.

Union labor is certainly "up in the air" at this time and fighting wildly to make a safe landing.

Their immediate trouble has been the recent decision in the Coronada coal strike case in which the United States supreme court held that labor unions and their individual members could be sued for damages.

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor the name of Chief Justice Taft was hissed and the convention voted unanimously to start a drive for a constitutional amendment that would permit Congress to veto United States court decisions.

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad" and when union labor reaches the point that it hisses the name of the venerable chief justice simply because he found that the law was against them and when they unanimously vote to start to tear down the judicial branch of our government, they have started on the road to their own destruction.

The Coronada coal strike decision did not say that labor could not strike or that there was any penalty for lawfully conducting a strike but it did say that when strikers acted unlawfully and destroyed property, the union and the individual members of the union could be held responsible for the damages inflicted.

If the Rotary Club or Kiwanis Club should vote that the Selwyn Hotel should be closed and then should go out upon the streets and wreck the hotel windows by throwing stones, they would be responsible for such damage.

If Textile Local No. 1264 decides that a certain cotton mill shall stand idle and, when things do not please them, break out the windows and otherwise damage the mill the union and its members should be held liable.

Is there any fair minded man who will say the Rotary Club could be

held liable for its damages but Local No. 1264 should not be liable for its unlawful acts.

The United States supreme court by a unanimous vote, even Justice Brandeis and Clarke concurring said in effect that Local No. 1264 should be held responsible for unlawful acts just the same as every other organization.

Because the entire court rendered a decision based upon simple justice and common sense the convention of the American Federation of Labor hissed the name of the chief justice and started a movement for a constitutional amendment to permit Congress to overrule the decision of the highest court.

Have not the leaders of union labor reached the end of their rope?

Will the people of this country submit tamely to an attack upon the highest court simple because that court would not grant to boss ridden labor unions the right to damage and tear down the property of other citizens?

The convention of the American Federation of Labor was composed largely of men who perform no regular labor but secure their living from the dues collected from laborers.

Unless they can pull strikes and work the strikers up to the point of physical violence and property damage they can not collect sufficient dues to enable themselves to continue to live in idleness.

The United States supreme court has not only checked them but has made the union treasury liable to be called upon for damages and the parasites see the danger of losing their meal tickets.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger makes the following very terse statement:

"Union labor is facing a crisis. It has not won a strike of consequence in two years, and it is a long time since there was so much discontent and bitterness, together with lack of confidence in leaders. In 1920 the American Federation of Labor had a

membership of 4,078,740. In 1921 it was 2,906,528.

"The truth is that labor has been abnormally led. Union leaders have refused to accept conditions, have endeavored to maintain war wages or increase them in a period of national deflation and have precipitated strikes when they had no chance of victory."

When Thos. Failure McMahon called the strike in Charlotte last June he knew that it would be a failure as had been every other strike he ever called.

In order to collect dues and initiation fees, that is, for personal gain he threw about 8,000 men and women out of employment and let them suffer for the necessities of life.

Labor has a right to strike and we stand by them in that right but when they strike the union and its members shall be liable for all its unlawful acts. That is the law.

Injunction Against Picketing.

The courts of Rhode Island have enjoined Thos. Failure McMahon and his followers from picketing the cotton mills of that state and The Providence Journal has the following to say relative to the decision:

"Judge Barrow's decision should be welcome not merely to the manufacturers whose employes have been interfered with by 'mass picketing,' but to all honest workers as well. It points to the fundamental truth that we cannot tolerate disorder and violence in Rhode Island, whatever the cause. If the present strike is won it must be won by lawful methods. The maintenance of the law is an issue of the first importance in Pawtucket as elsewhere."

Finish Our Product.

The following extract from the address of President L. D. Tyson of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association should receive more than a mere passing mention.

"The textile industry in the South can never attain prosperity or independence until the majority of our mills, acting either independently or co-operatively, shall diversify and finish their products in order that they may go direct to the consumer with them."

"What we need in the South is more finished fabrics ready for the trade; more bleacheries, more dyeing establishments and more converters; more printing plants and mercerizing plants; more knit goods establishments, hosiery mills and the like."

"It is an economic crime for the South to produce goods and send them hundreds and even thousands of miles elsewhere to be advanced in manufacture, to be completed and distributed and then returned to us with all the increased cost, due to double transportation charges, double or even triple overhead expense double selling expense and double distribution costs and more."

Our selling methods must also be revised, either by selling direct or by closer co-operation with our selling agents, who should maintain

Southern and Western points of distribution."

We have made some progress in the finishing of our cotton goods and yarns but we are still paying an enormous price to the great converting plants of the North and East.

The Proximity Print Works of Greensboro, Union Bleaching & Finishing Co. of Greenville, S. C., Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works, Concord, and other similar plants have blazed the way and shown that our goods can be successfully finished in the South.

In mercerizing yarns we have made great progress with such plants as the American Processing Co., of Mt. Holly, N. C.; Standard Processing and Dixie Mercerizing Co., at Chattanooga, and Southern Mercerizing Co., of Tryon, N. C., and large mercerizing plants are now under construction at Shelby, N. C., and Spindale, N. C.

Gastonia sends millions of pounds of high grade combed yarns North where they are woven into fine fabrics while New Bedford, Mass., make similar yarn, but weave them into fine cloths.

Look at the size of some of the New Bedford mills:

	Spindles	Looms
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.....	200,000	5,700
Nashawena Mills.....	213,000	4,400
Wamsutta Mills.....	236,000	4,300
Whitman Mills.....	176,000	4,932
Hathway Mfg. Co.....	141,000	3,300

These are only a few of the fine goods mills of New Bedford, but they show the possibilities for development if the fine yarns mills of Gaston county would go a step further and weave their high-class yarns into fine fabrics.

Yarn Stocks Shrinking.

A yarn manufacturer who has just returned from a trip to Philadelphia and Boston tells us that there has been a great shrinkage in the stocks of cotton yarns held by speculators and by commission houses on consignment.

He is of the opinion that the reduction of stock has been much more rapid than is generally known and that when the stock are wiped out, the yarn mills would be able to get better prices.

Another feature worth considering is the advance in the price of wool which is always followed by the use of a large volume of cotton warps in woolen goods.

An Interesting Contest.

We have just closed a very interesting contest upon the subject, "If I Were Building a Mill," in which the first prize was won by an overseer of weaving.

In submitting articles for the contest the writers were instructed to select some line of cotton goods or yarns and then give their ideas relative to the best layout and speculations. We believed, as has been case, that the ideas of practical men who are spending their lives among the machines are well worth while because they learn from practical experience and they have the opportunity of seeing error and deficiencies in the mill they operate.

News

V. Ware has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Holston Manufacturing Company, Enoir City, and accepted a similar position at night at the Avondale Mills, Meridian City, Ala. He was formerly overseer of spinning at Appalachian Mill, Knoxville,

R. Tattersall has resigned as assistant of the Limestone Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C., having served in that capacity several years. The employees of the mills presented Mr. Tattersall a handsome diamond pin as a token of their regard. Mr. Tattersall will spend some time in Atlanta announcing his future plans.

Seydel Chemical Co.

The following announcement is sent to the trade:

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing the merging of their interests and their future operation under the name of Leydel Chemical Company. Our manufacturing facilities in Nitro, West Virginia, and Jersey City, New Jersey, will be enlarged that we may render to the users of "Seydel Chemicals" an even more prompt and efficient service. We solicit your increased patronage and thank you for your many favors of the past. Seydel Manufacturing Company, Nitro Products Corporation."

Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. M. Southern has been promoted from overseer of carding to night superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

S. R. Powell has resigned as superintendent of the Broad River Mills, Blacksburg, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Hamrick and Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

W. Jenkins, formerly of the Monaghan Mills of the Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., is now designer for the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

George A. Tobey, formerly superintendent of the Langley (S. C.) Mills, now has a similar position with the Athens (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

H. A. Hardaway, formerly overseer of carding at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills No. 1, Atlanta, is now overseer of carding at Winnsboro, S. C.

W. M. James, formerly overseer of night weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Wanted.—To buy a Barber-Colman tying-in machine suitable for tying in warp up to forty-four inch looms. Address, No. 10, care, Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted — Information as to the whereabouts of my boy, William Robertson, who left home without cause on April 10th. He is 17 years old, rather tall and slender, blue eyes and light complexion. He is a weaver. If you locate him, please write or wire me an dreceive reward. Rev. F. V. Robertson, Lancaster, S. C., R. F. D. No. 4.

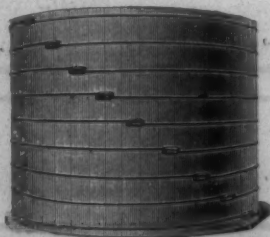


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Good-will surely depends on Satisfied customers.

Prices do not satisfy if Quality is inferior.

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With a White that stays

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Only the Peroxide White satisfies the wearer and it does not cost more.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running Warp Bobbins a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF I

Lenoir, N. C.—Lockwood, Greene & Company of Charlotte, N. C., are the engineers in charge of the electrification of the five cotton mills at this place.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Davenport Hosiery Mills, 906 Georgia avenue, plan the installation of new hosiery machinery and auxiliary equipment.

Dallas, Tex.—James C. Dobson, president and general manager of the Texas Hosiery Mills, announces that plans are being considered for doubling the capacity of the plant.

Greenwood, S. C.—Plans for reorganizing the Panola Cotton Mill which for several months has been in the hands of a creditors' committee, were made at a meeting of the directors of the corporation last week.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Armstrong Land & Investment Company is preparing to erect an office building here for Armstrong chain mills. The structure will be 30x100 feet, two stories. The second story will be occupied by the Gastonia Cotton Company.

Montgomery, Ala.—Contracts for the textile machinery for the Kilby Cotton Mill have been placed with the Howard & Bullough Machine Company. The Kilby Cotton Mill will be erected by the state of Alabama for convict labor and will have 8,000 spindles.

Mobile, Ala.—The Willman Cotton Mill Company has filed papers of incorporation with the secretary of state which call for a capital outlay of \$200,000 for the operation of a cotton mill at Athens, Ala. The company will begin business with a paid-in-capital of \$20,000. Shelby Fletcher, president.

La Grange, Ga.—The Dunson will build an addition of 111 feet by 132 feet to their weave shed, of standard mill construction, one-story with part basement, complete with heating, lighting, and fire protection. J. E. Shirrine & Company, Greenville, S. C., Engineers; West Point Iron Works, West Point, Ga., Contractors.

Danville, Va.—Announcement was made at the offices of the Dan River Mills that a new bleachery will be built at Schoolfield, this to cost \$450,000 and to be completed by December 31.

John Pettyjohn, of Lynchburg, was awarded the contract. The building will be 33 feet by 145 feet and will be four stories high, of concrete construction.

Bleaching and finishing machinery will be moved from other mill units and the place rendered vacant taken up with carding and spinning.

Announcement

NORTH STATE CREOSOTING CO.

We Specialize in
MILL FLOORING, BRIDGE TIMBERS
PILING, FENCE POSTS AND CREO-
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Planing Mill Exhaust Systems

Cotton Mill Conveying Systems

Slasher Hoods and Exhausts

Casings For Chain Drives

Ventilators, Skylights or

anything in Sheet Metal

221 South Tryon Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



CLEAN QUALITY

SUPERIOR SERVICE

If a drive is worth belting, it is worth belting well. Why be satisfied with a mediocre belt? Cheap belting is false economy—the safest investment in the world has always been REPUTATION.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

R. I. Dalton, of Charlotte; B. H. Parker, of Gastonia, and W. X. Mauney, of Kings Mountain. C. A. Rudisill will have the management of the mill. Land is already being shaped up for the excavation for the mill. The company has about 30 acres of land, most of it in oak timber. A half mile of new street is to be graded and built. A railroad siding is being built and contracts for main building and tenant houses have been let.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills Company has been incorporated with \$1,200,000 capital. The incorporators and officers are: J. T. Brownlee, president, formerly with the Standard Knitting Mills; Matt G. Thomas, vice president; M. D. Arnold, secretary; Ira Watson, Thomas and Lotspeich were officers of the old Appalachian Mills which are merged into the new company. The directors and officers control and common stock.

Preferred stock, 8 per cent accumulative has been contracted for by Berry, Collins & Company, of Atlanta, to distribute to Hambleton & Company, of Baltimore, and the Fidelity Trust Company, of this city, for sale.

Brownlee organized the Standard Knitting Mills 20 years ago. Thomas and Lotspeich had managed the old Appalachian Mills from 1910, manufacturing cotton hosiery yarns and men's heavy ribbed underwear.

Gastonia, N. C.—Contract for the erection of a three-story addition to the Loray Mill extending from the new unit recently constructed north to Second avenue was awarded Friday to the Aberthaw Company by the Jenckes Spinning Company.

The new addition will add no new spindles to Gaston county's total, contrary to rumors recently afloat, but will be used for twisting, weav-

ing and finishing, thus adding substantially to the finished tire fabric produced by this mill, which now ranks as the largest single unit tire fabric mill in the world. A total of forty-two thousand square feet of floor space is to be provided by the new addition.

The work of construction is to be rushed with all possible dispatch, the contract requiring completion within a specified time.

This means that smaller shipments of tire fabric yarn will be shipped hereafter from this plant to New England for finishing and that larger shipments of finished tire fabric will go direct from Gastonia to the tire manufacturing plants.

Charlotte, N. C.—Possibility of the location of a million dollar dyeing, bleaching and mercerizing plant in or near this city by a group of New England men is indicated in a letter received by Thomas T. Allison, business manager of the local chamber of commerce.

Information as to the local conditions, with reference to availability of water, labor conditions, taxes, railway sidings, shipping facilities and other matters was asked in the letter, which came from a man familiar in part with the conditions here.

The company is being organized by men with large experience in bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing and finishing all types and grades of cotton goods, the letter states.

The company, it is stated, will have a million dollars capitalization, the plan being to build and operate a first class plant. Decision already has been reached to locate this plant in the south.

The names of the New England parties are being withheld at their request, Mr. Allison states.

Spindale, N. C.—Organization of the Spinners Processing Company has been completed and contracts for buildings and machinery have been placed.

The building will be 240 feet long and 135 feet wide, two stories high.

The contract for erection has been let to Potter & Schackelford, contractors of Greenville, S. C. Grading and brick work has already started.

The machinery contracts have been placed for one of the largest and most improved warp mercerizing machine that has ever been built. It was placed with the Textile Finishing Machinery Company, of Providence, R. I. It will easily have a capacity of 100,000 pounds of yarn per week running single shifts. All mercerizing and finishing will be

done on the ground floor.

On the second floor, all winding, inspecting and shipping will be done. The quillers will also be located on the second floor, order for which has been placed with the Whitin Machine Works. Foster cone winders will be used, order for which has been placed with Foster Machine Company.

The yarn will be shipped to the mill by the different mills which have subscribed for the stock and in addition considerable quantities of combed yarns will be bought outside.

In addition to the main mill building the company has erected a large warehouse adjoining the mill and are building 25 new mill houses in Spindale, as the first unit of a mill village.

In addition to the mill and warehouse, a boiler house and caustic recovery plant will be erected. Plant has been bought from Ernest Scott & Co., of Fall River, Mass. The plant will be used for reclaiming caustic soda which is used in the mercerizing machine.

The entire production of the new firm will be sold, or handled, by the

Johnson Mills Company of Charlotte, who have offices in all the principal textile centers of the United States.

The officers of the new firm are: C. W. Johnson, Charlotte, president; R. H. Johnson, Charlotte, vice-president; S. E. Elmore, Spindale, treasurer; K. S. Tanner, Spindale, secretary. Directors: Messrs. C. W. and R. H. Johnson, W. W. Hagood, Leak Spencer, John Tillett, of Charlotte, and S. E. Elmore and K. S. Tanner, of Spindale.

May Involve Former Stockholders of Courtney Mill.

Greenville, S. C.—A new move was taken in the suit against Campbell Countenay and the former stockholders of the Countenay Manufacturing Company by W. L. Gassaway and the present stockholders of the Isaquena mills when Haynsworth & Haynsworth, attorneys for the plaintiff, served notice Tuesday that a motion would be argued before E. Inman, master in equity, to have him require that all of the 88 former stockholders be brought into the suit and made possible for the sale.

This motion is being made, it is explained by the defense attorneys, in order that one trial may decide the issue and because these former stockholders profited by the alleged fraudulent deal. The money realized from the sale of the Courtney mills was deposited in a New York bank and distributed among the stockholders at \$600 a share, it was stated by the Messrs Haynsworth, thus theoretically making these persons a party to the transaction.

Should the motion be granted, 20 days will be legally allowed these stockholders to examine the charge and the trial of the entire case will be held as soon as possible before Master Inman, as ordered by Judge Frank Gary. In case such a motion is denied, it is expected that a separate suit against the 88 stockholders will be scheduled.

This unusual suit arose sometime ago when a move was made by the former owners of the mill to collect notes for the balance of the purchase price of approximately \$1,800,000, it was stated. The notes held by the sellers of the plant amounted to about \$600,000, attorneys, stated.

The purchasers of the plant, however, refused to pay this amount and at once demanded that a decision be made on the ground that the sale had been made through a fraudulent statement. In making an investigation of the books, they claim that many irregularities were to be found, although the investment had appeared sound on the surface.

Digest of North Carolina Child Labor Law.

For the convenience of North Carolina Mills, a digest of the Child Labor law in this state, showing at a glance the more important provisions, is published below. We recently published the state law in full, but are reproducing these extracts because of the continued request we are having for information as to the North Carolina Law.

Illegal Employment:

Children under 16 years employed in mine.
Children under 16 years employed in quarry.
Girls under 14 years employed in terms used in Sec. 5 and 6.
Boys under 12 years employed in terms used in Sec. 5 and 6.

Illegal Hours:

Children under 16 years employed after 9 p. m.
Children under 16 years employed before 6 a. m.
Children under 14 years employed during school hours.
Boys between 12 and 14 years employed over eight hours per day.

Illegal Employment Without Certificate:

Boys between 12 and 14 years employed before school without Employment Certificate.
Boys between 12 and 14 years employed after school without Employment Certificate.
Boys between 12 and 14 years employed during vacation without Employment Certificate.
Boys between 12 and 14 years employed without having change of employment endorsed on certificate.
Boys between 12 and 14 years employed when Employment Certificate has been suspended.
Boys between 12 and 14 years employed when Employment Certificate has been lost.
Children 14 to 16 years employed without Age Certificate (legal protection for the employer and parent.)
Children 14 to 16 years employed when Age Certificate has been lost.
Children 14 to 16 years employed when Age Certificate has been revoked.

Unlawful Physical Conditions:

Children employed with symptoms of disease contributory to retardation or disability.
Children employed when determined by physical examination that employment is injurious to health.
Children employed with surrounding conditions injurious to morals.
Children employed with dangerous employment hazards present.



THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

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These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. D. JOHNSON Co., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

The Question of Child Labor.

"While for thousands of families the choice continues to lie between letting their children starve and putting them to work, child-labor is likely to continue; and Constitutional amendments designed to prevent it will be about as effective as the 18th amendment is effective to prevent drunkenness. We are all for freeing the children, and we think the best way to go about it would be to secure freedom for their parents by making it possible for them to get, keep and enjoy the un-

diminished fruits of their own labor. If, when this is accomplished, there still remain some greedy parents who desire to lay up treasure through the exploitation of their children's labor, we shall be glad to contribute our best effort to any attempt which the Federation of Labor may make to restrain them."

—The Freeman.

The Cotton Crop.

"Weather, insects and consumers of goods are working to bring about in the coming year the short-

est supply of cotton known in modern times. On the growth condition alone, the present crop is being estimated at 10,000,000 bales, or 25 per cent more than last year. But a year ago the carryover was more than 9,000,000 bales, thus making a total supply of over 17,000,000. This year the carryover will be around 4,000,000 bales, which with a crop of 10,000,000 would make a total supply of only 14,000,000. The boll weevil, which thrives in cool wet weather, is appearing in force. By the middle of July several broods will have been hatched and develop-

ed. They are likely to be so numerous as to take most of the cotton that blooms after that time, and the weather, delaying the early development of bolls, reduces the prospect of a crop that can be picked. Meanwhile the use of cotton is increasing. Present consumption of cotton was exceeded only once in pre-war days, and that of American-grown this year will be above 12,500,000 bales. Here are the factors which, if combined together this season, as now appears probable, may produce an acute situation in the cotton market."—Barron's.

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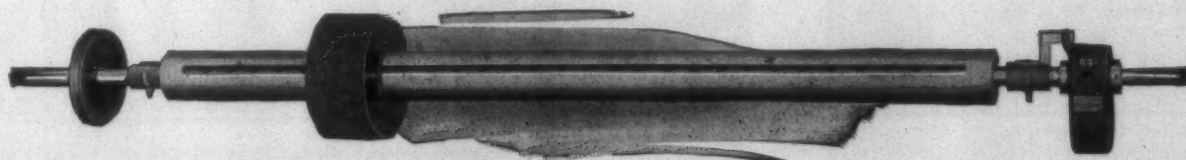
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U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHUTTLES

We make a specialty of Shuttles for all makes of looms, both plain and automatic. Correspondence solicited.

How Many Values Has the Same Property?

By H. H. Walker in "Builders."

Every manufacturer in the country should be given an opportunity to read this splendid article by Mr. Walker. All members of our organization are urged to acquaint manufacturing friends with the following facts.—Editor's Note.

Many factory owners when asked to furnish an outside opinion of the value of their plant, shrug their shoulders, look cross and come back with "Furnish an outside opinion of my own property! What for? I know what it's worth better than anyone else. Haven't I been running it for 15 years? Besides, anyone I call in will simply count the nails and bricks and other things and then tell me what I'd pay if I bought them today?"

These factory fellows are right. Too often a man when he appraises a plant counts everything in sight and then writes a thick book about it which he delivers to the mill owner as showing the value of his property. And what good is it? This is not intended as a criticism of itemized inventories because they are useful in their proper place, but they do not show the correct values for various business purposes.

There are many uses for valuations and no two of them call for the same answer. A recognition of this fact is necessary. A clear understanding of its use is essential in order to furnish the proper report.

Valuations are used for:

- Financing.
- Fire insurance.
- Federal tax returns.
- Mergers and consolidations.
- Settlement of estates.
- Adjustment of partnerships.
- Condemnation proceedings.

A man would be courageous indeed who would attempt to make one report serve all of these purposes.

An independent valuation, if made by a responsible concern, is of considerable help to a firm selling additional securities. A report to be used for such financing is based on the present market value of the physical assets. In addition, such factors must be considered as the rise and fall in prices affecting its reproduction cost in the future, as well as a study of its past and prospective earning power. A stockholder is interested primarily in earnings. Suppose, however, the owners want to borrow money. While it is true a banker looks first at those items on the balance sheet which show the working capital, he also wants to know what can be realized from the sale of the physical property. A report for bank credits or the issuance of bonds should show not only the present market value of these fixed assets, but also the amount they would bring at a forced sale.

A fire insurance policy agrees to indemnify the owner for his loss up to the amount of the policy but does not agree to replace the property destroyed. This distinction often is not realized until one has had the painful experience of adjusting

a loss. A manufacturer is surprised to find he does not receive enough to pay for rebuilding his plant. He is paid the net value of the property destroyed after deducting the depreciation sustained to the date of the fire. This question of deducting depreciation when settling fire losses has caused much argument. It is, however, the practice of both the stock and mutual companies. Their position seems entirely fair. An insurance policy is not an underwriting contract but is an indemnity agreement. A valuation report for fire insurance purposes shows separately the insurable and the non-insurable portions of a plant, and enables the owners to obtain the most insurance for the least cost. It also assures him the proper adjustment of a fire loss.

Federal Tax Returns.

Two reports are made for Federal Tax purposes. One gives the fair market value of a property as of March 1, 1913, and the other states the invested capital as of January 1, 1917. The manufacturer uses them when presenting claims to the Income Tax Division of the Internal Revenue Department for the reduction in Federal Taxes.

A report showing the fair market value of a plant as of March 1, 1913, is based on its reproduction cost, new at that time, less the accrued depreciation. To determine this depreciation as of a date several years in the past is not easy. Fairly accurate estimates can be made for the manufacturing buildings and the machinery still in use. Information as to items sold or scrapped between the date and the present time must be obtained from the books and the depreciation charged accordingly. The advantage to an owner of establishing the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, of any property acquired prior to that date, is that he is able to obtain the benefit of this enhancement in value over the cost less depreciation to that date. This enhancement is not taxable income and may be amortized over the remaining life of the plant. In the case of a sale of property acquired before March 1, 1913, when its fair market value as of that date is in excess of the amount realized over such fair market value.

A report showing the capital invested in a plant as of January 1, 1917, is based on the actual cost of the fixed assets owned on that date, less the accrued depreciation. A corporation's records are frequently incomplete as to the older items in the plant, and their cost must be obtained elsewhere. When this is done, complete information should be furnished showing the accuracy of these outside costs. This type of report can hardly be too complete. It involves detailed computations and elaborate supporting evidence. The advantage to a corporation of establishing its invested capital as of January 1, 1917, is that the excess profits taxes which started on that date are based on the ratio which the net income bears to the capital which produced it.

Suppose two concerns decide to combine, or one desires to buy out the other. Upon what basis would such transactions take place? One

of these plants may cost originally more but can be replaced cheaper today than the other on account of changes in local conditions. A report for a merger or a consolidation shows, in addition to the present market value which the business possesses due to being successfully established and earning an income. After the present market value of the property has been determined, a study is made of the intangible assets, such as patents, trade secrets, trade-marks and goodwill. In some firms these intangibles have a high value. An examination is also made into the labor supply, location, transportation facilities and similar factors which affect the value of the business in a competitive market.

The purchaser or lessee of a property is naturally governed in his decision by the replacement cost of a like property under present economic conditions. If it is not offered at about its present market value, he can obviously build for himself. If he is buying only the building he is not concerned with the profits made by the former owner, while if he wants the complete plant as it stands he will look into the earnings, the market for the product, and the many other phases entering into a manufacturing business. A report for the purchase or lease of a property may be merely a question of determining its present market value, or it may call for a broad gauge study of a particular industry.

The problems encountered in settling estates or adjusting the interests in a partnership are so diverse that one cannot attempt to follow a rule. In fact, each case seems different. Sometimes it means merely the distribution of real estate and personal property based on their present market value; while at others it becomes necessary to value an interest in an established firm, earning large profits on the actual investment and owning a valuable goodwill.

A report for the condemnation of a property is based on its present market value, plus the cost to remove the plant, the expense of reorganizing and getting on a good running basis again, and the profits lost while changing to a new location. The damage sustained under condemnation proceedings is more than just the present market value

Card Grinder Wanted
to help grind 47 cards. Grind, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Roller Coverer Wanted
for mill in Illinois. Address Top Roll, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Patent—Cotton Pick Sack, two in one, the cost of manufacturing not over two cents more than the common plain sack, offer for cash or royalty. Write N. S. Cole, Newbern, Tenn.

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The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



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Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

of the fixed assets. As questions of law are frequently involved, this report is usually made for the manu-

The Years Can't Dim Its Whiteness

Dixielite is the brightest, whitest mill white made. And it stays white. The years cannot turn it yellow nor make it chip, crack or peel. It's washable.

Dixielite attracts and reflects more daylight and lasts years longer than any other mill white made. Write for Booklet No. —, "Keeping in the Spotlight."

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DIXIELITE



Shrinking Cloth.

(Continued from Page 13.)

nected with tubes about two inches long projecting into the cylinder through which live steam is forced under a pressure of from 60 to 90 pounds, depending on the weight,

texture and quality of the goods to be shrunk.

While being passed over one roll of the two cylinder machine containing live steam it is wound on the second or dead roll of the machine for drying. It is then carried on this roll to the measuring the winding

machines, where the exact yardage of the goods is ascertained and the cloth wound on boards ready for the tailoring trade.

The steam jet or vertical cylinder process consists in winding the cloth on short, perforated cylinders, about three feet six inches to four feet in length, prior to steaming. These rolls when filled with cloth are set in an upright position over steam jets placed in a row on a narrow table, after which the steam is forced under pressure into the cylinders and through the cloth.

The rolls, weighing approximately 60 pounds, are carried while still hot and steaming by the operators to the winding machines. In doing this it is necessary to wrap the roll in cloth to prevent the operator being burned, but despite this precaution the faces and shoulders of the operators are often scalded and blistered.—Textile Review.

New England Textile Industry.

(From The New York Herald.)

The prolonged strike in the textile mills of New England has aroused Southern business promoters to seek supremacy in this great industry for the Southern States. Since their labor troubles began mill owners in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Hampshire have been fairly inundated with letters from Southern boards of trade, chambers of commerce and commercial organizations setting forth in general terms the

advantages of the cotton belt region over New England for manufacturing plants, and, in some instances, making tempting specific proposals.

The chaos into which labor troubles and abnormal market conditions have plunged the New England textile industry has offered a promising field for this form of enterprise. That in this intelligent activity, and the causes underlying what make its opportunity, there is a menace to New England's continued leadership in an industry on which its prosperity largely is dependent is a fact widely recognized.

As an offset to alarm created by this campaign it has been asserted that the Southern bid for mills is being used by New England manufacturers to scare the public into support of the mill owners' attitude toward labor. It has been declared that Southern mills are in reality the property of Northern owners and that the actual trouble is the result of the work of Northern owners, who, by creating a low Southern wage scale, are trying to beat down the Northern mill pay to the same level.

In answer to this the New England mill owners have recently presented statistics, as to the accuracy of which they invite inquiry, which show that one-half the cotton spindles in the country, roughly speaking, are now in the South. Of this number, less than 3 per cent are owned by Northern mills, while only 8 per cent are owned by Northern money. This means that about 89 per cent of all the Southern mills are owned and controlled by Southern capital.

The arguments being pressed upon Northern mill owners to induce them to remove to the South, or at least to establish branches there, are alluring. They are supported by facts that are hardly open to question. Cheaper cotton, cheaper fuel, less fuel required, lower transportation costs, lower cost of living and consequent lower wages—there are among the inducements offered for Northern consideration. Southern mill operatives, who are described as "100 per cent American," gladly work from fifty-four to sixty hours a week for 25 per cent less pay than New England operatives demand for from forty-eight to fifty-four hours. And the crowning argument of all is that the Southern operatives are free from the pernicious influence of the labor union politician. Strikes such as are now paralyzing so many New England mills are economic factors that may be ignored in the South.

These are formidable arguments. How long strike-ridden mill owners, with geographical and other handicaps, can be deaf to them and keep on doing business at the old New England stands is a question which seems to be pressing rapidly to the front.

Welfare Workers Meet in Gastonia.

The Southern Textile Social Workers Association held its annual meeting in Gastonia last week. A large number of community and social workers attended the meeting and there was also a good attend-

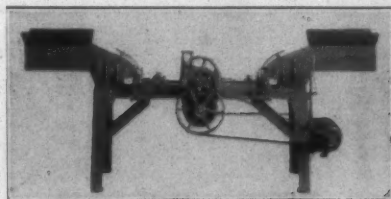
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which will enhance your production simultaneously reducing your manufacturing cost.

Arrange for an immediate appointment with our representative so your Quill Cleaning problems can be discussed in detail.

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.,
Charlotte, N. C.

ance of those connected with the mills in this section.

The meeting was featured by several very fine addresses by a number of men and women who are prominent in community and social work. In addition, there was a series of group conferences at which the workers in various phases of welfare work had an excellent opportunity for exchanging ideas and plans for their work.

The musical program was of unusual excellence. The concert singing by mill talent proved one of the most enjoyable numbers on the program and resulted in a great deal of praise for those in charge of this feature as well as those who took part in the singing.

Southern Industrial Conference.

The Southern Industrial Conference will hold its usual summer meeting at Blue Ridge, N. C., on June 14th to 16th. A number of very prominent speakers will address the conference, including several well known mill officials. The theme of meeting will be Human Relations in Industry. The tentative program for the meeting has been announced as follows:

Friday, July 14, 1922.

4 p. m.—Opening session. Southward the course of industry takes its way.

7:30 p. m.—Evening session. The Human Element in Southern Industrial Development, Stuart W. Cramer, Charlotte, N. C., President Mays Mills, Inc.

New Relationships to Fit the New Industrial America, Chas. R. Towson, New York, Secretary Industrial Department International Committee Y. M. C. A.

Saturday, July 15, 1922.

9 a. m.—Morning session. Human Waste in Industry, R. B. Wolf, New York, Member of Federated American Engineering Societies' Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry.

10:30 a. m.—Vocational Education in Southern Industries, Frank Cushman, Washington, D. C., Acting Chief Industrial Education Service Federal Board for Vocational Education.

2:30 p. m.—Sectional Conferences. Section 1—Executives, The Problems of Management, R. B. Wolf, New York City.

Section 2—Foremen, Improving Foremanship, Frank Cushman, Washington, D. C.

Section 3—Personnel Work. Fitting a Man to His Job, E. J. Robeson, Jr., Newport News, Va., Personnel Manager, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.

4 p. m.—Recreation.

7:30 p. m.—Evening session. Relationships Between Employer and Employee, Charles Green, Laurel, Miss., Vice-President Eastman Gardner Lumber Co.

Some Fundamentals of Industrial Peace and Prosperity.

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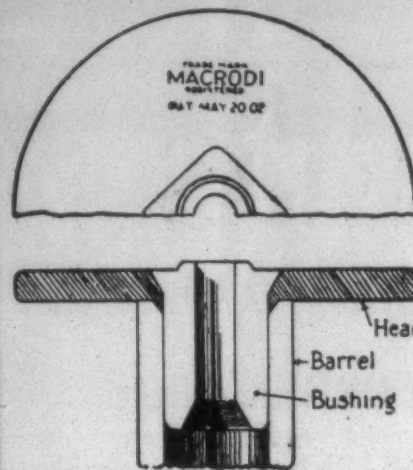
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FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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Gastonia, N. C.

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Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments
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Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
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Maximum Production at Minimum Cost

The use of MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER will reduce the percentage of time lost among your workers.

SANITATION is one of the big assets of any MANUFACTURING PLANT. To keep your production to the normal mark or above, it is absolutely necessary to safeguard health of the thousands of daily workers.

Dust must be eliminated. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine, and thorough cleaning and spraying with MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER will insure a clean and Sanitary Mill, Satisfied employees and normal production.

Be Sure and Watch for Our Trademark



WE HAVE NO BRANCH HOUSES

Manufactured only by

**Midland Chemical Laboratories, Inc.
DUBUQUE, Iowa, U. S. A.**

Hammett Address.

The "Southern Textile Bulletin" of June 8 contains the full address on "Character Building in Industry," recently delivered before the Southern Association by James D. Hammett, formerly president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. This address aroused a great deal of favorable comment among those who heard it, more particularly because of the strong note of plain American common sense that runs through it.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Max Einstein is Member of Firm of Standard Chemical Products Co.

In reporting last week that Max Einstein, of Charlotte, had been appointed Southern manager for the Standard Chemical Products Co., of Hoboken, N. J., with headquarters at Charlotte, the fact that Mr. Einstein is a member of this firm was omitted from the report. Mr. Einstein has many friends on the Southern textile field who will be interested to know that he is a member of this firm.

Thomas Webb, Jr. With A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.

Thomas Webb, Jr., of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as traveling representative for the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, of Decatur, Ill., well known manufacturers of corn products. Through error the name appeared at Thomas Witt, Jr., and this correction is inserted in order to call attention to the fact that Mr. Webb and not Mr. Witt represents this concern.

On Mountain Trip.

W. N. Carpenter, J. R. Lytton, J. W. McCarver, J. W. Allen and Jess Bennett, all of whom are connected with the Victory Mills, Gastonia, N. C., recently made an automobile trip to western North Carolina. They visited Chimney Rock, Asheville and other points of interest and report a delightful trip.

Death of Infant Son of Harry Wylie.

Harry W. Wylie, Charlotte, N. C., of the Southern Sales organization of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works has sympathy of his many

friends in the tragic death of his 18-month old son Robert Wylie.

It seems that a string had been fastened around the crib to prevent the child from throwing his milk bottle upon the floor and in some way it became entangled around his neck and he strangled to death before any one could reach him.

Montevideo Wool Shipments Decline.

Shipments of wool from Montevideo, Vice Consul Avery reports, during March were 13,031 bales or over 4,000 less than February, but nearly twice as large as those a year ago when 7,773 bales were exported. In March, 1922, the largest shipments were to Hamburg, 4,600 bales; Boston, 3,100, and Antwerp, 1,700 bales.

Sao Paulo Textile Industries Well Employed.

The textile industries of Sao Paulo, Brazil, which manufacture almost entirely for local consumption, are enjoying a period of prosperity and employment, says Consul Lawton. The textile industry of this district is well diversified and includes the manufacture of fabrics from cotton, wool and silk in addition to jute bags used in the coffee trade of the district.

Moultrie Cotton Mills.

Moultrie, Ga., May 22, 1922.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I was out of town when your telegram of the 15th came, advising that the Supreme Court had declared the Child Labor Law unconstitutional.

I do hope that this will settle Congress' attitude about invading State rights. You are certainly to be congratulated upon the great work you have done in connection with testing out this law.

With personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,
W. J. Vereen.

Rockwood Mills.

Rockwood, Tenn., May 24, 1922.

David Clark,

Dear Sir:

We want to congratulate you on the good work which you did in connection with this very important matter.

Yours truly,
R ockwood Mills.

Bring your steam drainage problems to the attention of steam drainage specialists.

Drain your steam heated equipment of all condensation and return it direct to your boilers with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

Morehead Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.
DEPARTMENT T



The Future of Cotton.

(Continued from Page 3)

and disastrous campaign of slump.

It was my misfortune, however, to be defeated by the folly of the government and the stupidity of the English cotton spinners federation, the members of which thought of nothing beyond the immediate advantage of procuring a quantity of cheap cotton, and never paused to think that the planter might retaliate by reducing his acreage under cultivation and make them regret their cupidity later on. The whole thing was a frightful mistake, and cost the country dear in a two years' trade depression from which we are only just now emerging.

My American friends, however, may rest assured that I shall continue to work whole heartedly for a recognition of the full status of the planter, believing as I do that it is not only to his own but to everybody's interest in the cotton trade that his claims should have first consideration.

Spirited Bidding for World Cotton Supply Predicted.

"There are many conditions to be studied before anyone can assume that the world's finances can be adjusted to warrant a return to the pre-war consumption of goods, but granting that the European situation presents no new difficulties which further decrease her purchasing power, that Great Britain and her colonies cooperate in the establishment of a wise and just rule, that America enjoys no less prosperity than at present, and that raw cotton production continue less than pre-war, one can easily predict spirited bidding for the limited supply of cotton," according to John S. Lawrence, of Lawrence & Company, chairman of the foreign service committee of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, who recently returned from a business trip to England and Europe. It is interesting, he points out, especially to those in the cotton industry, to consider what effect this, the greatest economic upheaval the world has ever known, is having and is likely to have, upon the textile industry and upon business generally.

"Before the war the world consumed 22,000,000 bales of cotton products annually," said Mr. Lawrence, "the civilian population of Europe averaging about six pounds of cotton per year to the decrease in the world's production of cotton goods and the fact that one-half of the remaining production was utilized by war material, the European had to content himself with less than one pound per year. It is quite an obvious conclusion to draw from this that now that cotton goods are again in the world's markets—for the first time in eight years—satisfactory as regard to quantity and quality and at relatively normal prices that the consumption by weight of cotton goods will be large—the product of 20,000,000 bales of cotton it, I believe, a conservative estimate—conservative because this figure allows only two-thirds of the pre-war normal for Europe and Asia, three-thirds for Great Britain and a 10 per cent increase for Amer-

ica which is less than her usual yearly increase. Against this figure is the fact that the world's production of raw cotton last year was only 16,000,000 bales and that accumulated stock of cotton and cotton goods has been called upon to make up the deficit.

"The future, therefore, presents an interesting speculation in regard to the law of supply and demand. Some day there will undoubtedly be an acute world's shortage of raw materials, but no one who is conversant with the immediate needs of Europe would assume to forecast the date.

"The general improvement in exchanges last winter, cannot be taken to mean improved financial condition of Europe; on the contrary it was the outcome of slack trade. Europe has not been buying raw materials but rather liquidating raw stocks. Just as a railroad may move freight and passengers when nearing receivership, so is Europe carrying on an extraordinary business.

"Inflation, be it currency or loans, creates rising prices, false demands and increasing wages, so that industry appears to go on quite normally, but deflation, creates dropping prices, business depression, wage reductions, strikes and disorder. The solution of Europe's immediate difficulties lies in the revaluation of currencies on a new gold parity and the settlement of external indebtedness to that within the capacity of the country to pay and the creditor to receive.

Activity of Brazilian Cotton Experimental Stations.

Cotton experimental stations of the States of Maranhao, Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco, during 1921, produced 43,159 pounds of cotton seed, a quantity sufficient for planting 3,224 acres. The official cotton service has also purchased and distributed about 100,000 pounds of seed and has disinfected with its equipment 224,000 pounds for planters. The establishment of an experimental station in the State of Bahia has been recommended and fund as a subsidy for the maintenance of a cotton service in the State of Sergipe during 1922 has been authorized, says Consul General Gaulin, Rio de Janeiro, in a report received by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce.

South African Market for Canvas Belting.

A good market exists in South Africa for both Balata belting and impregnated rubber driving belts, according to Trade Commissioner Stevenson. The latter type is in special demand provided the belting can be spliced so as to make it suitable for endless belt drives, the pointing being carried out with a cement or vulcanizing process. It will be necessary for exporters to lay down stocks for the principal marketing centers. Interested firms may obtain the names of importers in South Africa desirous of securing agencies upon inquiry to the Textile Division.

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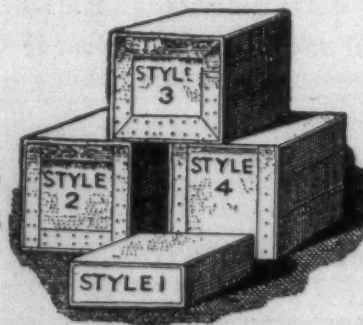
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The only way to render this SERVICE is by packing your goods in

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made from best North Carolina Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut. They are guaranteed to stand up under rough usage.

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Manufacturers of

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Agent for Chlorine in Cotton

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the
Spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Company

Providence, R. I.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which-
ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by
eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct
economy.

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Maximum Production
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Very little improvement was noted in the market for cotton yarns during last week. Both mills and commission houses reported that sales were the smallest they have had in some weeks and stated that the demand was practically negligible. Prices held up well, however, in spite of the poor trade. There was some inquiry for knitting yarns from underwear manufacturers, and some small spot orders were placed wherever concessions could be obtained. Hosiery manufacturer stayed out of the market and sent in only a few inquiries. Most of the inquiries were made with an idea of feeling out the market, rather than with an intention to buy, according to market reports.

There was very little demand for weaving yarns and many sellers reported that they were not even getting orders. No part of the weaving industry appears to need yarns at this time, except in very small quantities to fill out on orders already on the books.

Southern carded knitted and weaving yarns advanced slightly again during the week, although dealers in the Philadelphia market did not move prices up. The mills are expecting a higher cotton market and expect to get correspondingly higher prices for their yarns. On the other hand yarn consumers are inclined to ignore the price of cotton and are not willing to pay prices above those prevailing several weeks ago. As a result of the two views, spinners and yarn buyers are far apart in their price ideas and are unable to get together. Dealers here who have tried to split the difference between the two extremes but the amount of business put through has been very limited.

Prices were quoted in this market as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
10s	34 1/2 @
12s to 14s	35 @36
2-ply 16s	36 @
2-ply 20s	38 @
2-ply 24s	39 @
2-ply 26s	40 @41
2-ply 30s	43 @46
2-ply 40s	57 @59
2-ply 50s	73 @

Southern Two Ply Skeins.	
5s to 10s	32 1/2 @
10s to 12s	34 @
14s	35 @
16s	36 @
20s	37 @
24s	38 1/2 @
26s	39 @
30s	41 @
36s	51 @
40s	55 @58

40s extra	63 @66
50s	73 @76
60s	82 @

Carpet—	
8s, 3, 4 and 2-ply	28 @29
8s, 3, 4 and 5-ply	28 @29

Tinged Insulating Yarns.	
6s, 1-ply	30 @32
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	30 @32
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	32 @
12s, 2-ply	33 1/2 @
20s, 2-ply	37 @
30s, 2-ply	41 @

Duck Yarns.	
3, 4 and 5-ply—	33 @
8s	34 @
10s	36 @37
16s	37 @
20s	37 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s	34 1/2 @
12s	35 @
14s	36 @
16s	36 @
20s	38 @
22s	38 1/2 @39
24s	39 1/2 @
26s	40 @
30s	43 @45
40s	57 @59

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	32 @
10s	33 1/2 @
12s	34 @
14s	35 @
16s	36 @
20s	38 @
22s	38 1/2 @
24s	39 @
26s	40 @
30s	43 @45

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	34 @
10s	35 @
12s	35 1/2 @
14s	36 @
16s	36 1/2 @
18s	37 @
20s	37 1/2 @
22s	39 @
24s	39 1/2 @
26s	41 @
30s	44 @
36s	47 @50
40s	41 1/2 @

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins.	
2-ply 30s	68 @
2-ply 36s	76 @
2-ply 40s	78 @
2-ply 50s	86 @
2-ply 60s	1 00 @
2-ply 70s	1 05 @
2-ply 80s	1 20 @

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	44 1/2 @
12s	45 @
14s	45 1/2 @
16s	46 @
18s	47 @
20s	48 @
22s	49 @
24s	50 @
26s	51 @
28s	53 @
30s	59 @
32s	60 1/2 @
34s	63 @
36s	65 @
40s	70 @
50s	80 @
60s	91 @

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply	42 @
22s, 2-ply	43 @
24s, 2-ply	46 @
30s, 2-ply	51 @
36s, 2-ply	54 @
40s, 2-ply	61 @
45s, 2-ply	66 @
50s, 2-ply	79 @

Eastern Carded Cones.	
10s	36 @
12s	36 1/2 @
14s	37 @
16s	39 @
20s	40 @
22s	42 @
26s	43 @
28s	45 @

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COTTON YARNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR

WEAVING AND KNITTING

We Specialize In Cotton Yarn For Export

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were rather active during the early part of the week, though there was some slackening as the week closed. Print cloths were stronger and piece goods showed material improvement. Sheetings sold in a larger way, there was a fair business in twills and increased activity in denims. Cotton manufacturers complain that goods prices are not on a parity with cotton and therefore they are not anxious to sell very far ahead. In spite of the uncertainties that prevail in the markets, both buyers and sellers feel that business is getting gradually better and that much healthier conditions should develop within the coming weeks. The primary markets were rather quiet as the week ended.

Percales are selling better than they were a year ago and gingham are moving well in both retail and wholesale hands. Sheets and pillow cases are moving in smaller volume than was the case a year ago, the trade showing a disposition to take only normal requirements on these goods. The better known brands are in best demand and the competition has become very keen. Some advances recently named have failed to hold, but the mills generally are well enough sold to be very firm and no general downward price revision on sheets and pillow cases is expected.

Some inquiry for print cloths with fair business in a few centers, was reported Friday and Saturday. This trading, however, is spotty, and far from general. Prices generally hold firm. Reports that small lots of certain constructions have been picked up, spots, in second hands at slight concessions, are not in the least disturbing. Cotton closed up, following a series of fluctuations—and bulls continue to saddle.

A number of sales for late contracts were again reported—for August-September, and several instances where there was interest in October - November. No particular talk of large quantities, however, has been heard.

In 64x60, 5.35 yard, Southern, 8 3-8 cents was paid for some nearby, and there were reports of very slight shading for some small second hand lots. Late deliveries sold at 8 1-2 cents.

Nearby 68x72s, 4.75 yard were quoted at 9 3-8 cents, with 9 1-2 cents again paid for August-September-October. Some eastern goods at 9 1-2 cents were also reported.

There has been interest in 72x76, 4.25 yard. One story was that 5,000

pieces of Southern goods had been sold for July, at 11 cents on Thursday. Additional goods had been obtained yesterday at 11 cents, but most sellers would not consider this figure, and were holding for slightly higher. One reported limited business at 11 1-8 cents.

The sheeting markets were quiet. Prices are firmer than they were a week ago in many houses, due to steady sales of accumulating lots supplementing some of the contracts reported a short time ago. On some of the bag numbers it is possible to trade down on odd lots of small volume.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market has been spotty, but showing a fair volume when the estimates were all made up. The total, however, falls considerably below the present production. The market has held steadily and shown small advances in prices. Manufacturers here claim their need of advances in order to meet increased cotton costs, and many buyers here have apparently conceded the point. Anyhow they have paid the advances. The demand has been pushed further ahead for deliveries and the demand for futures has been met more readily than has been the case previously.

In the print cloth division the demand has covered most of the usual styles. Many buyers wanted as quick deliveries as could be secured. Others have wanted contracts to extend through the summer and into and through September. Many styles have been advanced an eighth of a cent a yard over last week's prices, and some styles show a full quarter of a cent advance.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s....	7
Gray goods, 38 1-2-in., 64x64s.	8 3-4
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s....	9 3-8
Grad goods, 38-in., 80x80s....	12
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	11
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	10 1-4
Brown sheetings, So. Std....	12
Tickings, 8-ounce	22 1-2
Denims, 2-20....	17 1-2@18
Staple Gingham....	12 1-2
Dress gingham....	20@22 1-2
Standard prints	10 1-4
Kid finished cambrics ..	8 1-4@9 1-4

Fifty-one shipments of East India carpet wools were received at Liverpool in the week ending May 13, says Commercial Attache Tower, in a report to the Department of Commerce. The value of these shipments approximated \$1,200,000 at current exchange.



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Standard
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Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
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THE SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

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Sizings

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Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.



The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

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Want Department

Position Wanted.

Position as manager or superintendent of hosiery mill; 20 years' experience on all grades of hosiery. Can give best of references. Knitter, care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Thoroughly competent overseer for cloth room. One accustomed to handling branded domestics. Consolidated Textile Corporation, Henderson Division, Henderson, Ky.

Position Wanted.

Want position as overseer carding or spinning, or both, or overseer spinning, twisting and winding. Age 30, married; have been overseer past eight years. Very best references; good manager of help; good past record. Will change on week's notice, and go anywhere and stay. Now overseer but wish better job. Address Overseer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

15 Whittin Spinning Frames, 2 or 2 1-4-in. ring, 3 1-4 or 4-in. space.

6 40-in. Whittin Cards,
12 40-in. Saco-Pettee Cards, 27-in. doffer, 12-in. coils, 110 flats.
18 37-in. H. & B. Cards, 12-in. coils, 110 flats.

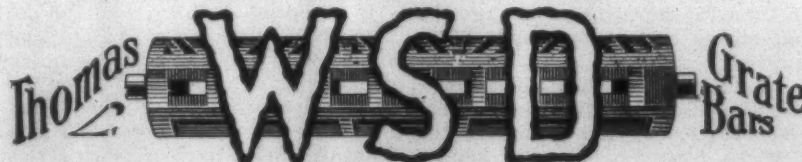
4 Whittin or Saco-Lowell Beam Twisters, 4 1-2-in. ring, 5 1-2-in. gauge, tape drive.
1 36-in. Vertical Opener.

200 10x36-in. roving cans.

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For Sale—One 100 h. p., 1,175 RPM. 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor, Westinghouse make, in good shape. Also one Westinghouse, 1,145 RPM. 220 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, in good shape. This motor has just recently been worked over, and is just about as good as new, in fact hasn't been run since worked over at shop. Goodson-Howard Yarn Mill, West Helena, Ark.

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FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

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REMOVOIL

Why not eliminate all of your oil spots that show up in your cloth room. Removoil is doing it in a large number of mills. Try a ten-gallon can and be convinced.

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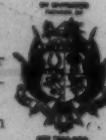
In addition to the above advantage there is no top sway in this or any other Laminar Roving Can. And the sliver always coils up evenly inside. We think little need be said about the quality of this Can—the fact that it's a Laminar guarantees that it will be on the job years from now. Make sure also that when you buy fibre trucks, boxes, baskets and cars that your order calls for Laminar Receptacles. We'll send a book on receptacles. Tell us where.

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill, or would take place as carder and spinner in large mill. With present company five years, last three as superintendent. Ten years as overseer carding and spinning. Address No. 3492.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer with one of the largest mills in the South. Have been with same company for six years. By experience and training am qualified to handle superintendent's position. Can give best of references. Address No. 3493.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as overseer, but wish better place and can come on short notice. Excellent references as to experience, character and ability. Address No. 3494.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Long experience as master mechanic and engineer in good mills. Can handle either steam or electric drive. Good machine shop and repair man. Address No. 3495.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Competent, reliable man whose experience and training is reflected in ability to get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and all makes of looms used in South. Steady worker, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had nine years experience as master mechanic, 20 years with steam and electric drive and mill machine work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take carding. Long experience in both departments and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 3498.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had over 30 years experience in some of the best mills in the South, and have handled practically every kind of goods made in Southern mills. Wish to correspond with mill needing thoroughly reliable man who can handle cloth room in efficient manner. References. Address No. 3500.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced, reliable man now employed, but wish a larger place. References to show long record of satisfactory service with a number of first class mills. Address No. 3501.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Experienced on both electric and steam drive and am competent to handle machine shop and general repair work. Good references. Address No. 3502.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill or manager of smaller mill. High class, efficient man with long experience as superintendent and manager and can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3503.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take place as second hand in large room. Practical, experienced man of character and ability, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3504.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Many years experience in all these positions in some of the best mills in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3505.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small or medium sized mill, or second hand in large mill. Age 26; married; I. C. S. graduate; good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3506.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill and giving

satisfaction, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience includes work on practically all goods made in the South. Good references. Address No. 3507.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both, or superintendent. Now employed as night spinning in large mill and giving entire satisfaction, but wish day work. References from past and present employers. Address No. 3509.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Have had 12 years experience in steam and electric driven plant and can handle either in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3510.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experience and training cover a long period of years in a number of good mills. Good references. Address No. 3511.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Practical man of long experience who is fitted to handle your weave room on efficient and economical basis. Good references. Address No. 3512.

WANT position as mill bookkeeper or pay roll clerk, general office work or typist; 10 years' experience. Best references. No. 3513.

WANT Position as general office man in mill. Two years as manager, doing buying and selling. Would accept pay roll work if advancement is offered. Married. Reference. Address No. 3514.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium-sized electric driven mill or power house operator, or place in large shop where chances are good for promotion. Married, settled, good worker. Address No. 3515.

WANT position as carder, spinner or carding and spinning. Long experience in number of good mills. Good record. Best of references. Address No. 3517.

WANT position as superintendent. Long record of satisfactory service. Now employed but wish larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3518.

WANT position as overseer spinning; 10 years' experience; 35 years old. Now employed, but want better paying job. Fine references. Address No. 3519.

WANT position as cloth room overseer or second hand in large room. Long experience on white goods. Strictly sober. Now employed at one of the best mills in South. References. Address No. 3520.

YOUNG LADY wants position as stenographer in mill work. Long experience in mill office; competent, accurate and reliable. Address No. 3521.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience and training qualifies me to handle job in first class manner. Excellent references. Address No. 3522.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced on various classes of work and have excellent record. Would like interview with mill needing high-class man. Address No. 3523.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer carding and spinning. Thoroughly familiar with both carding and spinning and can get good results. Address No. 3524.

WANT position as overseer weaving in medium sized mill, or second hand in large room. Prefer plain weaving job. Sober, hard worker and good manager of help. Address No. 3525.

WANT position as overseer carding or would take spinning; 16 years experience as overseer. Prefer carding job. Am married, settled and references show a long record of excellent service. Address No. 3527.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, practical man who has been overseer over long period of years. Can get quality production at low cost. References. Address No. 3429.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling and warping, or would take large spinning room; 18 years' experience; first class man in every respect. Address No. 3526.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have handled large variety of goods and can produce quantity and quality. Best references. Address No. 3526.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Now employed as superintendent of well known yarn mill, but have good reasons for change. Excellent references. Address No. 3530.

WANT position as machinist. Have had long experience in mill shops and am sober and reliable mechanic. Excellent references. Address No. 3521.

WANT position as overseer large card room, or spinning hoom, or both. Can give good references showing long practical experience and excellent character. Address No. 3532.

WANT position as finisher. My experience in finishing plants enables me to handle your work in thoroughly competent manner. References gladly furnished. Address No. 3533.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience in number of large weave mill handling many different cloths. Now employed. Address No. 3534.

WANT position as overseer spinning, winding or finishing. Now employed but wish larger place. Experienced, reliable man of good habits. Best of references. Address No. 3535.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced in both steam and electric work. Best of references. Address No. 3536.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take place as carder or spinner. Can furnish good references from number of mills showing my long record of satisfactory service. Now employed. Address No. 3537.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or carder and spinner. Practical man whose knowledge of carding and spinning is such as to produce excellent results. References. Address No. 3538.

WANT position as superintendent. Excellent reason for changing. Would like to submit my references to mill needing high class man. Address No. 3539.

WANT position as superintendent. Now have superintendent's place in medium sized plant, but wish larger job. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3540.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in large mill shop and have always given satisfaction over long period of years. References to show character, qualifications and training. Address No. 3541.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed as weaver in good mill, but wish to locate in Carolinas or Georgia. High class man who can produce results. Address No. 3542.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or weaver. Now getting \$3,000 salary, but will take place at \$150 a month in more healthy location. Experienced in large mill; both white and colored goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 3543.

WANT position as cloth room overseer second hand in large room. Now employed as overseer in denim plant. Excellent references. Address No. 3544.

COTTON CLASSER and stapler desires position, preferably with mill. Experienced and can furnish references. Address No. 3545.

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Prefer mill on colored goods. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3546.

WANT position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Practical man of long experience who can handle your carding or spinning on economical and paying basis. Address No. 3548.

WANT position as carder. Age 40; 18 years' experience in number of good mills. Gilt edge references. Address No. 3548.

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WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Age 43; 18 years' as overseer; good record as manager of help. Now employed as carder, but wishes larger place. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Settled man of good habits, long experience on both plain and fancy weaves. References. Address No. 3553.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Experience for more than 20 years as superintendent and overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3555.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Competent, reliable man of long experience. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3556.

WANT position as superintendent, manager or office manager in large mill. Can manage plant on efficient basis and would like opportunity to show qualifications to mill needing A1 man. Address No. 3557.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Thoroughly qualified in both departments and have had long experience as overseer in a number of

WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Best of references. Address No. 3558.

WANT position as superintendent. Have successfully run some of the best mills in the South and can furnish references showing long period of satisfactory and productive service. Address No. 3559.

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WANT position as superintendent, carder and spinner, or both. Experienced man of practical ideas. Excellent references. Address No. 3561.

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WANT position as superintendent or weaver. Weaving experience covers period of over 20 years on wide variety of fabrics. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 3563.

WANT position as carder. Long experience and have special knowledge of combed work. Excellent references. Address No. 3566.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle plain or fancy work. Draper job preferred. Would accept place as designer in large mill. Thoroughly capable weaver in every respect. References. Address No. 3567.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Have worked in some of best mills in South and always gotten good results. Good references. Address No. 3565.

WANT position as overseer carding. Practical man who can handle carding in efficient manner. Long experience. Specially qualified for combed work. Address No. 3568.

WANT position as superintendent. By experience and training am especially fitted to handle combed yarn mill. Will gladly submit references to mill desiring high class, experienced superintendent. Address No. 3569.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent in medium sized mill. Now employed as superintendent, but do not like location of mill. Long experience and thoroughly understand card loom details. Address No. 3570.

WANT position as cotton classer or buyer for mill in Carolinas or Georgia. Several years' experience in buying and classing long and short cotton, domestic and export. A-1 references. Address No. 3571.

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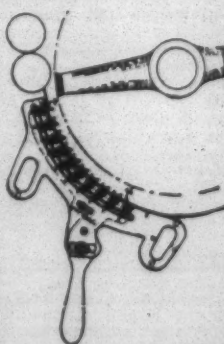
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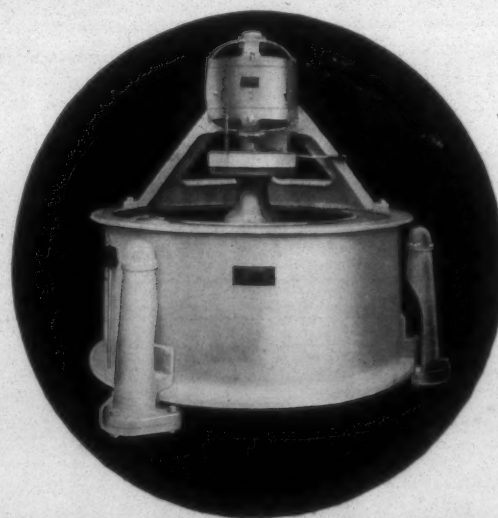
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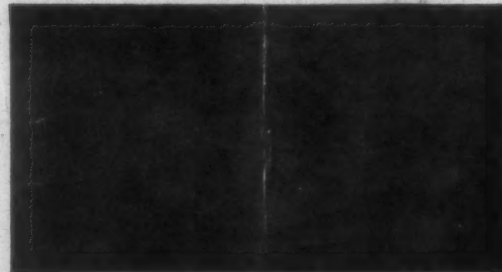
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